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RATIFICATION OF TREATY EXPECTED BY DAIL EIREANN

Anglo-Irish Agreement Has Already Found Support From All Classes and Creeds in Ireland Whose Desire Is Peace

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Estimates as to how Dail Eireann will vote on Wednesday differ widely. The almost universal hopes for Irish peace lend color to most forecasts. However it is believed that the treaty will be carried by two to one. In that event it is expected that Eamon de Valera and his supporters will resign. If it should not be accepted by Dail Eireann, Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins would be likely to press for a plebiscite. It is everywhere felt that Dublin and the country will stand by Mr. Griffith.

The treaty has already found support from all classes and creeds in Ireland, and the outspoken words of the Bishop of Killaloe, who is in Mr. de Valera's own constituency, and of other members of the Irish Roman Catholic hierarchy, including Cardinal Logue, will be an immense factor in the situation. The return home of Irish internes, who have been released, has caused wild rejoicing all over Ireland.

In today's Sunday Times, T. M. Healy, K. C., contributes an article entitled "Appeal to Mr. de Valera, Ireland's Hour, Her Honor at Stake." Mr. Healy, who was a well-known Irish member of Parliament from 1880 to 1918, appeals to Mr. de Valera to support his plenipotentiaries who signed the treaty. If the delegates had no power to sign this treaty who will define the power they could have exercised, he asks.

So late as October 10, he points out, Mr. de Valera announced that "a united nation had confidence in them and would support them unflinchingly." If as is now alleged, they were not plenipotentiaries, "in the fullest sense," Mr. Healy considers that the British Cabinet should have been so informed.

"Does President de Valera not think the honor of Ireland is involved in its ratification? The honor of a nation is more important than its liberty. A country may lose its freedom but can regain it. Its honor once lost is lost for ever."

The meeting between Sir James Craig and Mr. Lloyd George at Downing Street on Friday dealt chiefly with financial matters and the boundary commission. Sir James had an hour's interview with Austen Chamberlain yesterday, and leaves for Belfast tonight. He will meet his Cabinet on Monday and the Ulster Unionist Party later when he will report the result of his interview with the Premier.

Sir James Craig, the Prime Minister of Ulster, left London tonight for Belfast. He was accompanied by Colonel Spender, secretary to the Ulster Cabinet, and also by the Marquess of Londonderry.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday) — After Parliament has been opened by the King at noon on Wednesday, the House of Commons will proceed to meet for the dispatch of business at 3 o'clock instead of 4 as previously announced. The only business to be brought before Parliament will be the articles of agreement of the Irish conference.

The addresses to be moved in both Houses in reply to the speech from the throne will contain an assurance of the approval of Parliament and its readiness to give effect to the articles.

As soon as these addresses have been voted Parliament will be again prorogued, so that the usual opportunities for a debate on the King's speech will be afforded at the opening of the session next year. It is hoped by this procedure to conclude the discussion this week, and thus to avoid the necessity for the attendance of members in the week immediately preceding Christmas Day.

The address in the House of Commons will be moved by Sir Samuel Hoare and seconded by the Rt. Hon. George Barnes.

Treaty's Real Strength

Irish Agreement Is a Pledge Given Freely by Both Nations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The satisfactory termination to the long drawn out peace negotiations between Great Britain and Ireland is the source of the utmost satisfaction practically to all parties irrespective of differing shades of political opinion. In connection with the settlement a representative of The Christian Science Monitor sought the views of Brig.-Gen. George K. Cockerill M. P. who was Director of Special Intelligence at the War Office during the great war and who was one of the first to suggest and outline the form of procedure by which this problem, that has defied the statesmanship of centuries, has at last been practically solved.

It is interesting to recall that in a letter to The Times, published on October 8, 1920, he suggested the need for frank recognition on the part of Great Britain that the old Constitution of the United Kingdom was obsolete, and that the future relationship of Ireland to the British Commonwealth must be a matter for negotiation "under conditions that cannot wound the susceptibilities of the Irish people."

The conditions, which he declared to be essential to the success of his proposal, which involved a truce and a conference between the representatives of the British Government and Dail Eireann were that the delegates on both sides should be fully accredited, unhampered by preliminary conditions and empowered to obtain the best peace possible.

Proposal Welcomed

Three days later, Arthur Griffith, then acting-president of the Irish republic held out both hands to this proposal. "If there be any reason left in England," he said, in an interview, "any real desire for peace with honor and security, proposals such as those made by General Cockerill would be their grade out of the bog into which their government had led them."

This interview was published on October 11, 1920. Twelve months later to the very day the conference met for the first time, and within two months the representatives of Great Britain and Ireland, sitting round the same table and meeting on equal terms, reached an agreement which the whole world welcomes with acclamation, and which should end for ever the age-long feud between the two peoples.

Triumph of Courage

Thus, once more, vision, statesmanship, and courage have triumphed where centuries of force have ignominiously failed. Asked his opinion as to the terms of the agreement, General Cockerill declared there is within the terms of the agreement ample guarantee, naval as well as military, for the safety of Great Britain in the event of another war. While it is true that Ireland's western ports make ideal bases for submarine attacks, he thinks that even if submarines are not prohibited before another war arises, the real security against the misuse of Irish ports lies in the new sense of good will and comradeship engineered between the two peoples.

"The only weakness that I can discern in the agreement," observed the general, "arises from the fact that it does not to my mind sufficiently recognize the close relations that must always subsist between Ireland and Great Britain. Matters of mutual concern must arise for discussion between the two countries almost daily, and these will be of a far more intimate character than those that arise between either country and the rest of the Empire.

"There is, however, no definite machinery established for the common direction of these mutual relations on equal terms. Some joint council ought to be created for this purpose. Coordination of policy, which it is so obviously desirable to secure in many directions, can scracely be left forever to the Colonial Office or to the annual imperial conference.

"The strength of the instrument lies in the fact that it constitutes for the first time a pledge of association given freely and willingly through the accepted delegates of both peoples.

"To close the breach that has so long existed between Ireland and England," he concluded, "we must look on Ireland as a friend and loyal member of the Empire. The agreement should put an end to suspicion, and give birth to a new understanding. Great Britain has given proofs of her sincerity and good will. I believe the Irish people to be capable of warm-hearted and generous response."

EXPORT TAXES HIT ARGENTINE TRADE

Attempts to Have Duties Cut Down or Removed Blocked by the Government's Efforts to Meet Its Heavy Expenditures

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Receipts from import and export duties for the year to date show a decrease of many millions, and therefore it will be no easy matter to induce the national government to remove or lower the export taxes which are strangling various branches of the export trade. It is already clear that the budget revenue will fall far short of the estimate and that there will be no restriction of expenditure to offset the reduction. Consequently the absolute necessity of removing or lowering any of the export duties will have to be proved beyond question before there is any likelihood of such a measure receiving favorable consideration at Government House.

The necessity of removing the export taxes on wool, hides, and sheepskins was recognized early in the year, and as a result the market for these products was lifted out of a condition of complete stagnation to a fairly satisfactory measure of activity. The revenue lost the duties, but the position was that they would have been lost in any case. There were too many other competing countries unhampered by export taxation, and had the duties been maintained, the needs of the importing markets would have been met easily by Argentina's rivals, and this country would have been left with stocks on which there never was any chance of collecting an export tax.

Expectations Not Realized

The Minister of Agriculture early in the year defended the impossible scheme of minimum export prices of wheat by declaring that world supplies were short and that soonor or later Europe would be forced to buy in the Argentine market. The accuracy of the minister's dictum was questioned at the time and it was pointed out that so far from his opinion being shared in business and financial circles, where it is the custom to look ahead, the prospect respecting the disposal of the harvest was regarded with some uneasiness even at that early date. Even now the scheme of minimum export prices has not been formally withdrawn, and for months it kept the export trade in an almost stagnant condition, until this country missed its market.

In the interval Europe's needs were met by the new Australian crop and the old stocks in the United States and Canada. These countries found it easy to cut out Argentina, because they had abundant supplies, and, unlike this country, were unhampered by an export duty, the fluctuating character of which, apart altogether from its burdensome character, prejudiced European buyers against the Argentine product to such an extent that as long as they could obtain supplies elsewhere they kept out of the Argentine market.

At the present moment the position is that the United Kingdom continues to import wheat in excess of estimated requirements and that part of the European Continent cannot buy and the remainder does not need to buy. Practically, there is only one free market, although this country has an immense advantage over its rivals on the exchange value of the peso and there is little or no handicap in the matter of freights.

Outlook Serious

If the exportable surplus is to be disposed of before the end of the year shipments will have to be at the rate of 120,000 tons weekly, whereas in the last two months the average has been only a little over 900 tons weekly, and the bulk of the shipments has not gone to Europe but to Brazil. The outlook is unquestionably serious, because since almost the middle of the year Argentina has been unable to compete against the United States and Australia, and it is becoming more and more probable that it will be found that no market exists for this country's old stock of more than 1,000,000 tons. In any case it does not exist, while there remains the handicap of an export tax which is assessed on a scale grossly in excess of the real value of the commodity.

Sales to Europe are quite impossible, and even the Brazilian market is now reported to be no longer Argentina's exclusive preserve and to be importing from the United States.

RIGHT OF RAILROAD BOARD QUESTIONED

Challenge in Pennsylvania System Test Suit Welcomed by Chairman as Means of Defining and Strengthening Status

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Is the United States Railroad Labor Board, in its arbitration of disputes between the carriers and their employees, limited to public opinion for the enforcement of its decisions? Or can its decisions be enforced through the courts? Has the present administration of the board interpreted its powers under the Transportation Act aright? Is the transportation law itself in conflict with the Constitution?

These are the chief questions involved in a challenge of the board's scope and power thrown down by the Pennsylvania Railroad system. That these are the paramount points at issue was indicated in arguments on Saturday before Judge K. M. Landis of the United States District Court. The controversy was thrown into court by a temporary injunction secured on behalf of the Pennsylvania preventing the board from publishing a decision in which it is said the road is rebuked.

To give the board time to prepare a defense, Judge Landis consented to delay final arguments. R. M. Barton, chairman of the board, explained that the board's legal advice comes from the department at Washington. It was announced that J. M. Beck, United States Solicitor-General, will come to Chicago to take charge of the defense on December 21.

If the Pennsylvania lines are able to prevent the publication of decrees, statements or announcements of violations, it was pointed out on Saturday, it will deprive the board of all power through the force of public opinion.

An argument on interpretation of the act is to be made, it was indicated by E. H. Schneff and T. J. Schofield, attorneys for the Pennsylvania lines. They said they would be unable to give Judge Landis any legal authorities to support their case, however.

"I can also see from the bill," said Chairman Barton, "that it may also be an attack on the constitutionality of the act creating the board.

"I welcome any judicial proceeding that will define and settle the proper limitations of the board's power. The board certainly has no desire to exceed the power conferred on it by law. The board also has no desire to exceed or shirk the full performance of any duty imposed upon it by law.

"There are two conflicting views as to the proper construction and effect of the labor section of the Transportation Act. One is that the board has only advisory powers, and that its decisions can only be made effective so far as approved and enforced by public opinion. The other is that they are legally binding, and can be enforced through the courts.

"While this is a debatable question, I hold to the latter view.

"I am sure of the correctness of the board's action in the Pennsylvania case, but will be glad to have Judge Landis' decision on the matter, and believe it will greatly strengthen the board's position."

QUEBEC WELCOMES MARSHAL FOCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—"By alliance we won the victory. And by alliance alone can we hold it." In these words, pronounced by Marshal Foch at the reception of the Alliance Française in the Windsor Hall last evening, and reiterated by him elsewhere with slightly changing phrases but never varying purport, is summed up the message brought to Canada by the great French soldier to whom, above all others, the success of the allied arms in the great war was due, and whom the city of Montreal feted with all the stately pomp of her civic functions and with all the verve and abandon of her enthusiastic and warm-hearted populace yesterday afternoon and evening.

In all his addresses the outstanding point made by Marshal Foch was that while the unity of command was credited with having been the means to victory, the unity of command would have been unavailing had ther not been behind it solid unity of purpose. Among all the peoples whose troops were fighting against the German menace, and an equally strong tien of unity between those peoples was still necessary in order that their efforts in peace might be as fruitful in success as were their joint efforts in war.

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SENATE EXPECTED TO AGREE TO PACIFIC ISLANDS TREATY

Some Irreconcilables Will Probably Show Themselves Opposed to Four-Power Agreement, but Weight of Both Republican and Democratic Parties Will be Mobilized for Proposal Which, It Is Emphasized, Leaves America Free of Foreign Commitments

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood, New York

Henry Cabot Lodge

SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"We have been dealing with a very simple paper, probably you would not be able to find an international document, couched in more simple or even briefer terms, but we are again reminded that the great things are the simple ones."—Charles Evans Hughes.

"It is needless for me to say that all Japan will approve the consummation of this work; Japan will rejoice in this pledge of peace for the Pacific Ocean."—Prince Tokugawa.

"China will at all times give her whole-hearted help in the maintenance of the most friendly relations between herself and the other powers, and thus aid in the effort for the preservation of peace in the Far East and the Pacific."—Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States.

"You may well, therefore, conceive how deep is my satisfaction when I see all these four powers putting their signatures to a treaty, which I believe, for all time, will insure perfect harmony of cooperation between them in the great region with which the treaty deals."—Arthur James Balfour.

A SCHOLAR IN POLITICS

Something over two years ago, when the struggle in the Senate over the Treaty of Versailles was just beginning, the writer happened to be a sojourner for a few days in an inn in a small Massachusetts country town. It was late autumn, and most of the summer guests had returned to town. Those that remained lived there all the year anyhow, and the writer quickly and gratefully discovered that one of their chief interests was international politics. Every evening, around a wood fire, a certain select coterie would gather and discuss the momentous questions of the day. On such occasions free rein was given to personal opinion, and each guest stood up courageously for the particular thesis which he desired to defend. On only one question was everybody apparently agreed. That question was the senior Senator from Massachusetts. Whatever Senator Lodge said, to use a delightful parlance, "went." It could not indeed have been long before anyone discovered in that little group of people that Senator Lodge was "an institution."

At the time, the writer was forcibly reminded of a similar incident, many years before, in another little country place many thousands of miles from Massachusetts. It was a village in East Worcestershire, well within the realm of the "Kingdom of Birmingham," and the "Kingdom of Birmingham," in those days, knew no king but Joseph Chamberlain. Mr. Chamberlain, in fact, was an institution, just as Mr. Lodge is an institution.

Beyond this fact, however, the parallel between the two men cannot go far. It is true that both were great men in the village before they became great men at Rome, but they attained these elevations for very different reasons. Mr. Chamberlain was a "fighter ever." It was as a great fighter and a great reformer, a man who had a way of "getting things done," that he left his municipal triumphs at Birmingham to gain political laurels in Westminster. When Mr. Lodge, however, left the State House in Boston for the Capitol in Washington, the chief report which preceded him as a claim to notice was his scholarship. Mr. Lodge came to Washington preeminently as "a scholar in politics."

From the first his path had been a particularly favored one. There is no romantic story attaching to the career of the senior Senator from Massachusetts such as attaches to so many who have obtained similar eminence. There is no city in the United States that can lay claim to having received him with but 5 cents in his pocket and sent him to Washington later worth many millions. Son and grandson of a man of means, he had full opportunity from the beginning to indulge his naturally scholarly bent. After a grounding in a good school he went to a good college, graduating from Harvard in 1871 and from the Law School in 1874. Almost at once, he "took to letters" and from 1873 to 1876 edited The North American Review, and for three years lectured on American history at Harvard. Later on, he became editor of the International Review, and in the early '80s definitely entered political life. It was in 1893 that he was first elected United States Senator, and he has been reelected with the utmost regularity ever since.

As to his political record during all these years, who shall appraise it justly? Unlike his great contemporary, Joseph Chamberlain, Senator Lodge has never attained to high office of state. He has all along been a great political leader, a great rallying point for the Republican Party, a great political standard, and to many people, one of the most interesting figures in modern American public life. A recent writer has very justly said of him, that he is the one man, above all others, whom strangers in the Senate desire to have identified for them. He is recognized as preeminently the leader, but as this same writer has pointed out, he is a leader without a party.

In his own State, what Senator Lodge says still, to a very large extent, "goes." It also "goes" to a very large extent throughout the whole country. The future alone can decide how much this undoubted influence rests upon real political and statesmanlike capacity or upon the influence of an "institution." For the present it must be gratefully recorded that Senator Lodge has to his credit an enormous amount of solid work. Whatever may be thought of his attitude in regard to the Versailles Treaty and the League of Nations Covenant, there can be no question that he upheld his views stanchly and devoted himself unsparingly to the task which he conceived to be most in the interests of his country.

As to Senator Lodge the man, those who do not know him personally are, of course, dependent upon what Carlyle has described as "the essence of innumerable biographies." In his letters to John Hay; in John Hay's replies; in his letters to Theodore Roosevelt, and in the answers he received to them, and in such like places those who are in search of the man Senator Lodge will be most likely to find him.

The position of Senator Lodge, the scholar and writer, is much more easily appraised. From the time he published his "Short History of the English Colonies in America," in 1881, to the time when he published his "Early Memories," in 1913, and on to the present day, Senator Lodge has been writing steadily. In history, in essay, in political treatises of all kinds, he has shown himself, not only master of his subject, but master of the English language. In other words, he has maintained throughout all his activities his first claim to distinction as a scholar in politics.

Treaty an Experiment

Delegates to Have Chance to Make Good Their Concurrence

The Christian Science Monitor News Service. Copyright, 1921.

WASHINGTON, Sunday night—Late on Friday evening, after this Service had been issued, the determination of Mr. Hughes succeeded in carrying through his plan for a public sitting of the Conference on Saturday morning. Earlier in the day all hope of this had been given up by the delegates themselves. The persistence of Mr. Hughes triumphed, however, with the result that the audience in the hall on Saturday morning listened to Senator Lodge's exposition of the new four-power treaty.

This treaty is the simplest thing in the world. Most important things are, Mr. Hughes insisted. It follows closely the lines indicated in the earlier dispatches to this paper, more particularly our dispatch sent out on Friday night. When you have read it there does not appear to be much in it. One could not help wondering, as one listened to the impassioned utterances of Mr. Viviani, how even that master of oratory could sustain such a torrent of eloquence, over such a very matter-of-fact undertaking. The occasion seemed, indeed, more suited to the method of Mr. Balfour, who cares nothing for oratory and everything for argument. When Mr. Balfour rose, it was after a charming literary discourse, with some rare flashes of statesmanship, from Senator Lodge, in expounding the treaty, and after a wonderful histrionic effort by Mr. Viviani, which those who listened to it will not easily forget. Mr. Balfour plunged with great insight into the heart of the question. He was evidently determined that no false impressions should be left over the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which was consummated when he was himself Prime Minister. He explained how the compact had come into being, and how in later years it had gained a natural significance in America, which, though unjustified, it was impossible to dissipate. Therefore he himself, as a lifelong advocate of a close Anglo-American understanding, rejoiced that it was now possible, with the good will of Japan, to set the Anglo-Japanese Treaty aside in favor of this new four-power treaty, which was much more in consonance with the spirit of the times.

The times have changed since the epoch making summer of 1914, and the nations in them, as the speakers who followed Mr. Balfour were not slow to point out. Here is a treaty, shorn of all the old guarantees and resting for its strength solely on the good faith of the nations which have set their signatures to it. Such a treaty could only have been made, as the Dutch delegate eloquently pointed out, by men of great faith. It is, indeed, a sign of the times, and on its future will rest the immediate political future of the world. If this treaty should be kept, and nobody has any qualms that it will not be kept, then in the words of Mr. Hughes, the world "will have gone further in the direction of securing permanent peace than anything that has yet been done."

It is the spirit, that is to say, of the new treaty rather than the scope of it which distinguishes it from the long line of its ancestry. It deals solely with the islands of the Pacific. The mainland was not dealt with, as we pointed out in our dispatch of Saturday it would not be. But Senator Lodge wandered North, South, East and West, over that vast ocean where these islands rise in thousands after thousands. This fact, that it is not a treaty of the mainland, might have prevented France from being a party, but it was the wish of the British Empire and the United States that France, as one of the great powers, should be joined in the undertaking, so that country's fear of isolation might be demonstrated to be unfounded, and so that each one of the four nations

should be bound by the same self-denying ordinances. Of course the treaty is an experiment, but it is an experiment for which it was worth gathering nine of the nations of the world in Washington to be present at its birth. The spokesman of every one of these nine nations announced, solemnly, one after another, their sincere concurrence in the ends aimed at. In the remaining stages of the Conference opportunities will not be wanting for them to make good their words.

Ratification Expected

Four-Power Treaty Will Receive a Large Majority in Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Ratification by the United States Senate of the four-power treaty dealing with the islands of the Pacific Ocean, guaranteeing their integrity, providing for the arbitration of differences, calling for common action in case of aggression and definitely terminating the Anglo-Japanese Alliance as outlined at the plenary session of the Conference on Limitation of Armament on Saturday is definitely assured.

The rock of senatorial irreconcilability on which the Wilson policies for international cooperation by the United States came to grief has been successfully avoided by the shrewder methods of the Harding Administration. The "irreconcilables" are still there but they are so few as to offer no probability whatever of being able to thwart America's plans for international concert.

Senators for Treaty

In the few hours that have elapsed since the terms of the Pacific Islands agreement was announced it became apparent that the great majority of the Senate Republicans and Democrats will go along with the Administration and seal the pact as far as this country is concerned. The voice of the bitter-enders is heard raising the familiar cry of "entangling alliances," recalling the similarity between Article II of the present treaty and Article X of the League of Nations but this group is in realty a forlorn band and any hostile movement is a forlorn hope.

The fact that the titular leaders of the Senate, Henry Cabot Lodge and Oscar W. Underwood, are members of the American delegation, Senator Lodge having been purposely chosen to announce the treaty, makes it certain that the great majority of both parties in the Senate will go along. Senator Lodge, while a member of the delegation, has kept in close touch with the Senate and he and Senator Underwood are expected to take the necessary steps to secure united action by both parties.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, who could possibly organize a formidable opposition, has not yet spoken on the treaty; other irreconcilables like James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, and Thomas Matson (D.), from Georgia, have sent out danger signals; a small minority will make a fight of it but the citadel of irreconcilability which defeated the Wilson program is no more.

Similarity With League

As might be expected, the first S. O. S. calls sent out dealt with the alleged similarity between Article 2 of the present agreement and Article 10 of the League of Nations, which was the stumbling block to the adoption of the League. Administration spokesmen, while admitting that the idea of taking steps for common action in face of aggression is virtually the same, point out that the manner of application of the idea is entirely different.

For one thing the pledge contained in Article 10 of the League was a haphazard pledge whereby the representative of the United States on the League Council, if this country were a member, might conceivably commit the United States in case of war in any part of the world, the present pledge specially refers to islands of the Pacific in which the United States has an interest. There is no hint of force by a "super-government" to use the familiar phrase, and the United States Government itself and not a plenipotentiary on a League Council has at all times the power of action. The sphere and manner of application is so entirely different that the resemblance is more apparent than real.

Treaty Is First Step

It is agreed on all sides that the importance of the treaty is not to be measured by its size or by the importance of the territory with which it deals. Above all it is the initial step in international concert for the maintenance of world peace with the United States as a vital factor; it eliminates a great source of misunderstanding between the United States and Great Britain in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance; it insures to each nation the inviolability of its island possessions in the regions it covers and thus terminates the struggle for basis and for points of strategic advances in the Pacific islands; it assures to both Great Britain and Japan the possession of the islands of the Pacific taken as part of the spoils of war; it eliminates danger, if there was such, to America's outposts in Guam and the Philippines and to the extent that it restores confidence it relieves both the United States and Japan from the necessity of pouring national wealth into the fortification of island bases. To France it carries the promise that there is every disposition to assure her that there can be no "moral isolation."

While the importance of this initial step is not under-estimated, it is not forgotten that it concerns not at all the huge territory of Continental Asia, which, until the Yap controversy arrived and even after it arrived, was the real storm center of trouble in the Far East. The treaty then admittedly only touches the verge of the Far East question, although it is an augury of further agreements touching international action on the continent of Asia with particular reference to China.

Treaty Omits China

For several reasons, which have become apparent since the Conference convened, this latter question is much more complex and much more difficult of solution than is the problem of the copra islands that strew the Pacific; China itself is an unknown factor and solution of its problem depends on the developments of the future, the findings of commissions on extraterritoriality, etc. Russia also is an unknown factor whose voice cannot be heard pending the day of its recovery; furthermore, Japan's ambitions in this region are more vital if much more indefinite than her clear-cut interests in the islands; all these considerations require reservations; they prevent final definitions and naturally cause a resort to generl formulas such as the Conference has already adopted with regard to China. However, Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, intimated that a definite agreement binding the nine powers in the Conference with regard to this region would eventually be formulated but it will probably require some time to do it; without such an understanding, however, a pledge with regard to the islands would not touch the center of friction in the Far East.

Second Treaty Expected

With the announcement of the treaty the work of the Conference is taking definite and final shape; it will be embodied in three main propositions, as follows:

1. The Pacific islands treaty already announced, the going into effect of which is only a matter of a brief period.

2. A general agreement with regard to continental Asia which will also take the form of a treaty to which the nine powers in the Conference, including China, will be signatories. Because of the work set aside for commissions and the unknown factors referred to, it will be essentially more provisional and more general in character than the specific four power treaty.

3. The adoption of the 5-5-3 naval ratio. Japan is expected to notify her acceptance of the plan within the next few days when it will probably be made the subject of another plenary session.

The question of naval bases and fortifications becomes of less importance because of the Pacific Islands Treaty; it is possible, however, that some understanding with regard to the fortresses and the disposition of fleets will form an appendix to a naval ratio treaty.

Sentiment Appraised

Unselfish Desire of Americans Indicated by Analysis of Petitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —That the unselfishness of the American Government displayed in the Conference on Limitation of Armament reflects the correct attitude of the public, is indicated in the significant fact that of the 6,535,140 persons voicing their sentiments in petitions to the American delegates, not a single request has been received that puts American interests ahead of the desire for fairness and consideration in dealing with other nations.

The general information section of the Advisory Committee made public yesterday an analysis of the mass of petitions, memorials and resolutions forwarded to the American delegates from churches, colleges, women's clubs, labor and commercial organizations, municipalities and from individuals.

Summarized briefly, the requests, with the number of sponsors, have been tabulated as follows:

1. Advocates of complete disarmament, 1253.
2. Advocates of limitation without the cooperation of other powers, 1611.
3. Advocates of cooperative limitation guided by benevolence and liberality, 29,840.
4. Advocates of cooperative limitation left with confidence to the judgment of the delegation, 6,501,436.
5. Advocates of limitation with caution, 1001.
6. Against limitation, none.
7. Those who beseech divine guidance for the delegates in following a Christian policy, 5,011,620.
8. Those who especially request that disarmament be made the principal issue, 499,620.
9. Those who especially request open sessions, 20,645.
10. Those who especially advocate an association of nations, 38,406.

It is interesting to note that the fourth group, representing the views of the great majority of the American people, is made up of 5,701,900 church members; 696,150 club women; 55,000 from municipalities; 22,000 from Labor; 21,000 from colleges and schools; 6050 from industries, and 136 individuals.

The following reasons are given for the desired limitation of armament, the last one being used by an overwhelming majority:

(a) To reduce the burden of heavy taxation.

(b) To reduce the possibility of suffering and horror caused by war.

(c) To bring about the incalculable benefit that would result for all nations from a lasting peace based on justice, consideration and good will.

DELEGATES GREET PACIFIC COMPACT

Following Introduction of Four-Power Treaty by Senator Lodge, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Viviani and Other Members Speak

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —As chairman, Secretary Hughes delivered the following speech at the plenary session of the Conference on Saturday:

Gentlemen, the minutes of the last session have been distributed and corrections have been given to the Secretary-General, and unless there is objection it will be assumed that the minutes as thus corrected stand approved.

I have the honor to report to the Conference that most satisfactory progress has been made in the work of the committee appointed to deal with Pacific and Far Eastern questions. That committee, in accordance with the procedure recommended by the standing committee on program and procedure, at first permitted a general discussion of the questions before the committee and then proceeded to take up the topics specially indicated under the head of Pacific and Far Eastern questions in the tentative agenda proposed by the American Government.

The first subject considered was China. In the course of the general discussion most important declarations were made on behalf of the powers represented, expressing their intention to respect the sovereignty, independence and administrative integrity of China, and also to observe as among themselves the principle of fair and equal opportunity.

Mr. Root's Resolution

It seems to the committee advisable that, before proceeding to a consideration of particular matters indicated by the agenda to which I have referred, this general statement of intention—that is, the sense of the committee with respect to the matters which had been discussed—should be formulated in a definite statement of principle.

Accordingly, at the request of the committee, Mr. Root prepared a statement of these principles and the committee in a resolution adopted them, recommending a statement for formal adoption by the Conference.

There was a general discussion in the committee, and, as all the delegates to the Conference are members of that committee, I assume that it is not desired that there should be a general discussion. But it is important, I take it, that at this opportunity, the first one that has been presented since the action of the committee, the recommendation of the committee should be acted upon by this Conference.

The resolution adopted by the committee and recommended, as I have said, is this. [Here Mr. Hughes read the Root resolution.]

It is hardly necessary to point out the great importance of this declaration. It is, in truth, a charter containing an assurance to China of protection from acts in derogation of her sovereignty and independence and administrative autonomy, and also an assurance that as between the powers there will be a careful observance of the principle of free and equal opportunity in matters relating to China, and that no one will seek special advantages or privileges at the expense of the rights of others.

Assent Is Given

As I have said, this has been so fully discussed by the delegates that I assume that all that is necessary is to have your formal assent recorded here in the proceedings of the Conference, and while this declaration is a declaration of the powers other than China, I think it would be quite appropriate, as it is a resolution presented to the Conference, to invite China's assent as well, and if this course is agreeable to you, I shall ask for the assent of the powers to this resolution.

I call for the assent of the powers through their representatives. [After this assent had been given, Mr. Hughes continued:]

The committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions, after the adoption of this recommendation, proceeded to deal with the matters listed on the agenda proposed by the American Government.

The first of these in relation to China were territorial and administrative integrity. As the first principle adopted fully covered, so far as a general statement could cover it, that matter, the committee proceeded to deal with special instances which were brought to its attention. That is to say, special matter which seemed to call for consideration in the application of this principle. In the course of the discussion before the committee, that is, the general discussion, there had been presented on behalf of China a series of propositions for the consideration of the committee.

Rights of China

One of them, the fifth proposition, would remove immediately, or as soon as circumstances could permit, existing limitations upon China's political, jurisdictional and administrative freedom of action. Special instances of the limitations which were in contemplation in the presentation of these propositions were brought to the attention of the committee by the representatives of China.

The first of these was the subject of extraterritoriality, and after a full discussion of that matter a resolution was adopted by the committee as follows, and may I interrupt here to say that I should like to have it appear in the record that the resolution embodying the four principles prepared by Mr. Root, as I have stated, was adopted by the committee on November 21, 1921, as that is a date to which reference is made in other action of the committee.

The committee, as I said, considered this special action of limitation of the autonomy of China and, after a full discussion on November 29, adopted the following resolution with respect to extraterritoriality. [Here Mr. Hughes read the resolution.]

This resolution has been fully considered and adopted by all the delegates in the committee, and I take it, if there is no objection, we are ready to proceed to its formal adoption in this Conference. [The assent of the powers was given, and Mr. Hughes continued]:

Under the same heading, that is, with respect to the limitation on the administrative economy of China, other matters had been considered, and are still in the course of discussion. Certain action has been taken by the committee, but I am advised that it is premature to make a report upon those points at this time.

Neutrality Protected

Following that discussion there was a further discussion under the same general head of the third proposal made by the representatives of China to the committee, to wit, that China's rights as a neutral are to be fully respected in future wars to which she is not a party, and that was adopted, that statement, by the full committee. [Assent was then given to this].

Then followed a consideration under the same general topic of Paragraph V of the proposals submitted to the committee by China, as follows:

"With a view to strengthening mutual confidence and maintaining peace in the Pacific and the Far East, the powers agree not to conclude between themselves any treaty or agreement directly affecting China or the general peace in these regions, without previously notifying China and giving to her an opportunity to participate."

There was a full discussion of the matter involved and a general expression of desire fully to aid China in the establishment and maintenance of a stable and efficient government, while at the same time it was recognized that the general freedom of the treaty-making power of the respective governments could not well be limited in matters that were in no sense in derogation of the principles that had been adopted, and hence were not in any way of a character to operate adversely to the interests and rights of China.

Open Diplomacy Pledged

Accordingly, after discussion, the following resolution was adopted for recommendation to this Conference:

"That the powers attending this Conference, hereinafter mentioned, to wit, the United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, and Portugal, declare that it is their intention not to enter into any treaty, agreement, arrangement or understanding, either with one another, or individually or collectively with any power or powers, which would infringe or impair the principles which have been declared by the resolution adopted November 21 by this committee."

That being the resolution first presented here and adopted in this Conference, are you ready to give assent to this resolution? [Assent was given and Mr. Hughes continued:]

"I may add that the discussion of the questions relating to China are still in progress in the committee which deals with Pacific and Far Eastern questions, and it is hoped, or perhaps I may venture to express for myself the hope that these resolutions already adopted and the consideration of other matters that are before the committee and will be brought before this Conference, may lead to an appropriate agreement in which all the powers represented here may participate and to which possibly others may desire to adhere and may have the opportunity to adhere, which will deal generally with the questions relating to the Far East and to policies in reference to China and also with respect to the territorial status of the countries concerned. May I hope at least that something of that sort may be the result of our deliberations?

Senator Lodge's Speech

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge then spoke as follows:

I should be insensible indeed if I did not feel gratified by the opportunity which has come to me to lay before the Conference a draft of a treaty the terms of which have been agreed upon by four of the great powers of the earth in regard to the islands of the Pacific, which they control, either as possessions or dominions. I will begin by reading to the Conference the treaty, which is both brief and simple, and which I am sure is full of meaning and importance to the world's peace.

"The United States of America, the British Empire, France and Japan, with a view to the preservation of the general peace and the maintenance of their rights in relation to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the regions of the Pacific Ocean, have determined to conclude a treaty to this effect and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

"The President of the United States of America.

"His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India;

"And for the Dominion of Canada—

"For the Commonwealth of Australia—

"For the Dominion of New Zealand—

"For India.

"The President of the French Republic.

"His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

"Who having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1.

"The high contracting parties agree as between themselves to respect their rights in relation to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the regions of the Pacific Ocean.

"If there should develop between any of the high contracting parties a controversy arising out of any Pacific question and involving their said rights which is not satisfactorily settled by diplomacy and is likely to affect the harmonious accord now happily subsisting between them they shall invite the high contracting parties to a joint conference to which the whole subject will be referred for consideration and adjustment.

ARTICLE 2.

"If the said rights are threatened by the aggressive action of any other power the high contracting parties shall communicate with one another fully and frankly in order to arrive at an understanding as to the most efficient measures to be taken, jointly and separately, to meet the exigencies of the particular situation.

ARTICLE 3.

"This agreement shall remain in force for 10 years from the time it shall take effect, and after the expiration of said period it shall continue to be in force subject to the right of any of the high contracting parties to terminate it upon 12 months' notice.

ARTICLE 4.

"This agreement shall be ratified as soon as possible in accordance with the constitutional methods of the high contracting parties and shall take effect on the deposit of ratifications, which shall take place at Washington, and thereupon the agreement between Great Britain and Japan which was concluded at London on July 13, 1911, shall terminate."

Subject to Convention

The signing of this treaty is on the part of the United States subject to the making of a convention with Japan concerning the status of the island of Yap, and what are termed the mandated islands in the Pacific Ocean north of the equator, the negotiations in regard to which are almost concluded; and also to the reservations with respect to what are termed the mandated islands in the Pacific Ocean south of the equator.

It should also be observed that the controversies to which the proposed treaty refers do not embrace questions which, according to principles of international law, lie exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of the respective powers.

The Conference will perceive that I spoke correctly when I referred to the terms of the treaty as simple. To put it in a few words, the treaty provides that the four signatory powers will agree as between themselves to respect their insular possessions and dominions in the region of the Pacific and that if any controversy should arise as to such rights all the high contracting parties shall be invited to a joint conference looking to the adjustment of such controversy.

They agree to take similar action in the case of aggression by any other power upon these insular possessions or dominions. The agreement is to remain in force for 10 years, and after ratification under the constitutional methods of the high contracting parties the existing agreement between Great Britain and Japan, which was concluded at London on July 13, 1911, shall terminate. And that is all. Each signer is bound to respect the rights of the others, and before taking action in any controversy to consult with them. There is no provision for the use of force to carry out any of the terms of the agreement and no military or naval sanction lurks anywhere in the background or under cover of these plain and direct clauses.

Causes of War Removed

The surest way to prevent war is to remove the causes of war. There is an attempt to remove causes of war over a great area of the globe's surface by reliance upon the good faith and honest intentions of the nations which sign the treaty, solving all differences through the processes of diplomacy and joint consideration and conciliation. No doubt we shall hear it said that the region to which this agreement applies is one most likely to give birth to serious disputes and therefore an agreement of this character is of little consequence. History unhappily has shown that there is no corner of the earth so remote or so valueless that it is not capable of giving cause for controversy or even for war between the tribes and the nations of mankind. But the islands of the Pacific, although remote from the dwelling places of the mass of humanity, are far from valueless. The islands of the southwestern Pacific extend over a vast space in that great ocean. They reach from the Marquesas on the east to the Philippines on the west; from the Aleutian Islands on the north nearly to the Antarctic Circle on the south. They are far more numerous than is generally realized.

Little Known Isles

I do not know what the total number is, but I am informed as to the Philippines and it appears that this group alone contains over 3100 islands, of which 1600 have names. We have probably heard of the remark of Robert Louis Stevenson, who, on leaving one of the Pacific islands, was asked how he was going to Samoa. He replied that he should just go out and turn to the left. These islands are, comparatively speaking, so dense that we might describe them in the words of Browning as the "sprinkled isles, lily on lily that o'erlace the sea." And yet the region through which they are scattered is so vast that the isles of Greece and the Ægean Sea, so famous in history and in poetry, could easily be lost therein and continue unnoticed except by wandering seamen or stray adventurers. They range from Australia, continental in magnitude, to atolls, where there are no dwellers but the builders of the coral reefs or lonely rocks marking the peak of mountains which rise up from the ocean's floor through miles of water before they touch the air. To the western and eastern world alike most of the islands on the southwestern Pacific are little known and there still lingers about them the charm so compelling and so fascinating which an undiscovered country has for the sons of men who are weary of main traveled roads and the trampled highways of trade and commerce which cover the surface of the patient earth.

Upon these islands still shines the drama of romance in the stories of Melville and the writings of Robert Louis Stevenson, to whom the south seas gave both a grave and a monument imperishable as his own fame. But the Pacific islands are much more than this. They possess certain qualities other than natural beauty and romantic charm, which to many minds are more enticing. The larger ones are rich in many ways, fertile in the gifts of soil and climate, and in other forms of riches desired by men, which extend from the untold mineral resources of Australia to the pearls which are brought from the depths of the ocean.

Good Faith Pledged

There are among them all great areas of forest and of plain fit for the support and prosperity of civilized man. In a word, they have a very great material value, largely undeveloped, and where this condition exists the desires of men will enter and conflicting human desires have throughout recorded history been breeders of war. Thus far the wastes of the Pacific Ocean with all the crowding islands, except on the edges of the continents, have not been the scene of great wars; and yet not many years have passed since three great nations sent their warships to Samoa because there was a dispute in regard to those distant islands. Therefore an agreement among the nations controling these islands has a very serious importance to the peace of the world.

We make the experiment here in this treaty of trying to assure peace in that immense region by trusting the preservation of its tranquillity to the good faith of the nations responsible for it. The world has just passed through a war the very memory of which makes us shudder. We all believe deep in our hearts that this hideous destruction of life, this suffering and ruin, which still beset us must not be permitted to come again if we can prevent it. If the nations of the earth are still in the innermost recesses of their consciousness planning or dreaming of coming wars and longing for conquests, no treaties of partition and no alliance can stay them; but if, as I firmly hope, the world has learned a frightful lesson from the awful experiences of the great war of 1914, then our surest appeal in order to prevent wars in the future must be to the hearts, the sympathies, the reason and the higher impulses of mankind.

Change in Outlook

Such an appeal we make today by this agreement among four great nations. We rely upon their good faith to carry out the terms of this instrument, knowing that by so doing they will prevent war should controversies ever arise among them. If this spirit prevails and rules we can have no better support than the faith of nations. For one I devoutly believe the spirit of the world is such that we can trust to the good faith and the high purposes which the treaty I have laid before you embodies and enshrines.

Agreements of this kind I know have often been made before, only to fail. But there has been a far-reaching change in the mental condition of men and women everywhere. That which really counts is the intention of the nations who make the agreement. In this hour of trial and darkness which has followed the war with Germany the spirit of the world is no longer the same. If we enter upon this agreement which rests only upon the will and honor of those who sign it, we at least make the great experiment and appeal to the men and women of the nation to help us sustain it in spirit and in truth.

Mr. Viviani's Speech

René Viviani, representing France, followed Senator Lodge. He said:

In the name of the government of the French Republic, whose authority I am borrowing now, and who speaks through my voice, I am glad to bring here, in its full amplitude, without any reticence or any reservations, our full adhesion to the pact that has just been read, and which has been followed by such a penetrating and thorough analysis on the part of Senator Lodge.

Gentlemen, the day after the ratification has been exchanged, France will assume all the obligations that fall upon her by virtue of this pact, just as she will exercise the rights that she derives from the agreement. Here, gentlemen, in the midst of the nations that have come to meet here, and I think all nations that are accustomed to honor their signature, I think that I am entitled to say that when speaking of the agreement France enjoys a good place here, and that she has never declined to stand by her plighted word. And when there has been a question of either standing by her pledged word and honoring her signature, or taking arms, France has not hesitated to seal with the blood of her own children the treaties to which she had appended her name, and she has kept faith.

Gentlemen, the political and diplomatic value of the instrument which has just been read, thanks to the very simple summary given by Senator Lodge, has been perfectly understood by you. Yet, I think it will be fit to tarry awhile and mark here together the full accord of our wills.

It is understood between the four powers that as regards the insular possessions and dominions that they will respect the rights of each other; and, if on the horizon there should arise any cause of conflict or controversy, a controversy that cannot be settled through the usual channels of diplomacy, they will consult together and they will conciliate. Should any aggression arise on the part of any power, should real danger threaten the peace of the world in those regions, then the four nations will take counsel together and they will see what is necessary to do owing to the exigencies of the situation. And this agreement is to last 10 years, while the agreement concluded between Great Britain and Japan is to terminate. That is, gentlemen, the juridical scope of the draft treaty which has just been read out, but I think we should be failing to ourselves, and to what we owe ourselves, and to you, and especially to the very sumptuous hospitality that we have enjoyed in the United States if we did not try all together to develop and emphasize the great moral value of what I can call an historical date.

Senator Lodge has shown quite well that without any naval or military sanctions being provided, or even thought of, it was sufficient that four nations had put their heads together, were animated by the same will to preserve peace; that was sufficient; that was a sufficient guarantee and protection for the peace of the world.

Success of Conference

Gentlemen, in this illustrious room, from this high-sounding platform, so high that however weak may be the voice of the man who speaks, it will be heard by the whole world, gentlemen, after having listened to the documents, after having thus proved our willingness to collaborate and cooperate together, I think I am entitled to say that this Conference, in which we have had the honor to participate and in which we have been proud to help, has fully and entirely succeeded.

Gentlemen, when we came here we knew that we were taking risks to a certain extent. And what risks were these?

Senator Lodge has just alluded to them not without certain bitterness. Well, gentlemen, things are what they are and we have got to take things as they are. Since the armistice some of the peoples of the world have been wondering what use there had been in this war and whether any good was ever to come out of it. They have been wondering whether all these sacrifices were to have been made in vain. They have been asking themselves in anxiety whether really there would be no change in the conditions of the civilized world, and they have been wondering whether justice would rise to the height of their noble endeavors. And then this Conference was convened.

Well, the peoples of the world began to say, What will be the outcome of this Conference? Is it to be another meeting? Is it to be another consultation? Is it to end in idle talk? Or is it going to result in either right or light issuing out of this Conference?

Gentlemen, I think the answer has been clearly given, and thanks to the limitation contemplated in naval armaments, thanks to this draft treaty, I think the Conference has been a success and that the peoples of mankind can at last believe in the progress of civilization.

French Want Peace

Senator Lodge referred to the Pacific regions being far removed, in far distant parts of the globe, and a wish was expressed that the will of peace should be extended to other parts of the world. Ah, gentlemen, to whom but the French delegation could these words be more agreeable and sound more welcome? I say this thinking of all the suffering that we have had to go through, having in mind mourning families, the dead who cover our soil, 1,500,000 tombs that are on such bare, barren ground, that we wonder if the spring will ever bring flowers enough to enable us to decorate these tombs.

Gentlemen, when we remember all this there are no words that can be more welcome than the words of peace. We have done everything to avoid war. I can personally bear witness to this, as because of untoward circumstances I happened to be at the head of the French Government when war broke out.

I, as head of the government, assumed the terrible responsibility of ordering the French troops to withdraw within 10 kinometers of our own frontier. I assumed the responsibility of delivering part of my country to the enemy in order to avoid any possible cause of conflict and so that it could not be said that France had been the first to open hostilities. I took the responsibility to wait until the last moment to order mobilization in a Europe that was shivering and ready in her armor to meet the foe. I waited until the last hour, the last minute; I waited as long as there was a gleam of hope left, until there was a hope for peace, and it was only at the last moment when no human hope was left, that I assumed the responsibility of ordering mobilization; but at last France had to go in, she decided to take a chance and fight not only for her own dignity and independence, but for the liberties of the world and the destinies of civilization.

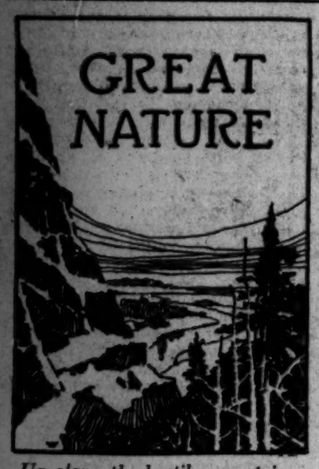
Arms Laid Down

Gentlemen, now we have laid down our arms. Of course I cannot presume to speak on behalf of other nations, but I feel sure they will be with me and permit me to say that we in Europe do not ask you here in the States to interefere with European affairs. We respect the independence of the United States. We do not presume to ask you to interfere in any way whatever, but, however you judge us, you are free to judge us, and before you judge us, before you express your opinion, we will ask you to listen to us and have a little forbearance.

Europe is an old country: it is a war-wearied world, over which 20 centuries of fighting and struggle have passed. It has been steeped hundreds of times in blood and tears, frontiers have been trampled upon, countries have been torn to pieces and floods of hatred and villainy have been pouring during centuries over that old ground. And to end this there has been a war which has laid whole countries waste and which has destroyed whole expanses of cultivated land. A war, did I say, gentlemen? That is not the right word. You have

(Continued on Page Four, Column One)

GREAT NATURE



Up along the hostile mountains, where the hair-poised snow-slide shivers—
Down and through the big fat marshes that the virgin orebed stains;
Till I heard the mile-wide mutterings of unimagined rivers
And beyond the nameless timber saw illimitable plains!
—Rudyard Kipling.

Winter in the Marsh

The wind was rising, foretelling cold and rough weather, and the thermometer began to go down, down, steadily and surely. How the wind whistled along the banks of the harbor, and over the hill, and down the wooded lane that ran to the shore! A very different sound from the rustle that rose and fell among the leaf-clothed trees, in even a strong summer breeze. As the temperature dropped with the setting sun, the crimson rays of light glittered from wave crest to wave crest, making the blue-gray of the rest of the water seem opalescent in the flat, seething waves that drove before the now steadily blowing wind.

The bushes growing along the rocky shore, bayberry, alder, sumac, bent and twisted before the wind's attack, and again straightened with a snap as the pressure was released, but every bush and tree leaned a little as the result of prevailing winds.

The marsh grass and weed stalks that grew in patches, up to the water's edge, were golden-brown from the early winter frosts, but they made a soft, warm nest for the meadow mice and tiny creatures who were industriously cutting tunnels through its tangled depths, so a generous supply of grass roots would be available for food when the snow came, that made surface traveling difficult.

The group of tree-covered rocks, a few hundred feet from shore, that made a little island at high tide, and was connected with the mainland by a strip of shining, wet sand when the tides were out, glowed with ruddy warmth from the dull red oak leaves, that still clung tenaciously to the stunted, wind-twisted trees, that found a scanty soil among the piled rocks, but still grew, making a close and generous shelter for the shore birds.

Before dark ice was forming along the edge of the shore. Thin, soft, slushy ice, that grew over the swirling waters as the waves broke against the sand. "Anchor ice," the shore people said, and it only came on salt water when the temperature was unusually low. But when it was once formed, it increased rapidly, spreading in a yellowish-gray coating of the tumbling waters till it spread many feet, then yards from shore, and hardened and thickened when it touched the land, until solid ice was made, and a new shoreline grew.

The next morning the island was connected with the mainland by a solid sheet of ice, that was beginning to be pushed up by the tide, forming a thickened edge, and the first ice blocks were being broken and thrown up on the sand bar where the water was shallow. Where the current drove in under the shelter of the rocks, the waves still kept the ice back, and open water remained that made a protected spot for shore birds.

Driven in from the outer harbor by the wind and ice, the winter birds were congregating: scaup ducks, loons, with their wild, harsh cry, and herring gulls. Usually spending the winter well out on the ocean, a gale and cold spell will often send these sea-birds into the harbors for shelter, till the storm has passed, when they return to the open sea.

When we inquire about these sometime neighbors, there is always a sense of surprise that so little accurate knowledge is available about them. There are a whole lot of things in nature that we know almost nothing about. Our black and white scaup duck is one of these things. Although very common on the New England coast in winter, little is known about its habits or food. They have a considerable range of voice; some are high and shrill, others deep and guttural, and at night there is much talking among them.

During a cold, bleak storm we do not often think of the New England coast as an especially warm and sheltered winter resort, but all these birds come to us in September and October, and stay for the winter wherever they happen to be in December. In January, when the ice and snow is particularly heavy, and the ponds and harbors are frozen over, they will again depart for the open sea, to remain till April or May, when they go north for the nesting season.

The loon has a particularly harsh and wild cry, and some one has said it is the voice of the wilderness-waters. A most powerful swimmer, it spends its whole life on the water's surface. It has the strange power of submerging its body entirely, leaving only the head above, and, on occasion, dives and swims long distances entirely under the surface. It is also a strong flyer, traveling from its New England winter quarters to its arctic nesting place; but in calm weather it rises from the water with difficulty. It must start its flight against the wind, that the pressure of the air will help raise its weight, but once started, it flies strongly and great distances. As the winter storm gathers, the loon becomes greatly excited, and their harsh voices can be heard ceaselessly calling to each other over the rising waves.

The gulls are sociable, friendly birds, and they are some of our most valuable scavengers of great ports and harbors. To see a flock of gray and white gulls, with their black-tipped wings, following some ship leaving for a long ocean voyage, is one of the remarkable sights of the great seaports. They keep up a shrill, whining squeal, as they follow the stern of the ship, often having to zigzag back and forth, not to outfly the ship, even when it is going at high speed.

Their great wings are moved slowly up and down, then held motionless outstretched, and the direction of their flight changed by tilting the body on one side or the other. When any scraps of food are thrown overboard from the galley, part of the flock drop to the water's surface, squabbling, and snatching to secure their share. They settle with their wings uplifted, and when the pause is only for the few moments needed to devour the food, they are held up out of the way of the water till the flight is resumed. So we see them in this sheltered corner waging over the wet ice, the waves washing over their feet, their wings uplifted, and continually giving shrill cries.

Even in the bitter cold of winter,

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Sea birds alightning

and during driving storms, the gulls fly and swim in unconcerned content, uttering their shrill, plaintive note, trailing their black, webbed feet through the icy water. The colors of their gray backs and wings, with the dazzling white of their lower body, and jet black wing tips, glitter and flash through sunshine and shade.

Silesia the Debatable

How many "travelers in little things" know that Upper Silesia, now so often in the world's mouth, was once the cause of a change of name in certain country inns far away in England? And eighteenth century England was very far from Silesia in point of time. During the continental wars of that century the British sometimes hired Frederick the Great of Prussia for their ally and sometimes the Empress Maria Theresa, better known to the public then as the Queen of Hungary; and many a country inn was called by their names. But the more prudent inn-keeper kept two signs. When Frederick was likely to be popular with his guests, he hung out "The King of Prussia"; but as soon as policy changed, and the popular opinion of travelers with it, up went the head of "The Queen of Hungary." So you might ride down over the brow of the hill into the village, and "The King of Prussia" would welcome you in three-cornered hat and peruke. But next time, instead of his narrow jaw, you would catch sight of the overhanging lip of the Hapsburg, and would dismount under the full-bottomed wig of the Empress. To this hour one sits his horse so at the bottom of Unter den Linden in Berlin and the other her throne off the Burg Ring in Vienna. Now, he and she were sworn foes; they were in honor bound to take opposite sides, and the standing ground of their quarrel was the possession of this debatable land, Silesia.

ON COLLARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Three hundred years ago, Shakespeare could make Polonius say, with some measure of truth, that "oft the apparel doth proclaim the man." Certainly this sort of proclamation has been made less and less "oft" as the three intervening centuries have gone by. Almost before Shakespeare laid down his pen the doublet and hose, the swinging mantle, the jeweled sword, and the fluted ruff of his time were sobered out of existence by the steadily growing Puritan influence. In the age of Queen Anne the apparel proclaimed not so much the man as the man's tailor. A century later still we have Charles Lamb brooding rather querulously over the mystery that a "mere melancholy ninth of a man," a tailor of Fleet Street, should be able to tell him how many buttons he should wear on his coat, and tell him with an authority no to be gainsaid. Since the time of Lamb, inch by inch and garment by garment, the clothing of the modern man has been taken out of the range of his own free control and handed over to the tyranny of custom and convention.

There can be no doubt that this tyranny is in many ways beneficent. One can see distinct advantages in the fact that when dressing for the evening he does not need to balance the charms of a yellow satin against those of a purple tie, and that he may ignore entirely for the nonce all the rival beauties of red and green hosiery. His range of choice in the matter of neckwear is cut down to black and white—and the choice even between these two is determined at once by the simple question, "Ladies present?" The same test settles the cut of the coat and waistcoat one dons for the evening. In short, evening dress is a lane without a turning in which one simply cannot go wrong, so walled and paved as it is with prescriptions and tabs.

Where, then, may the taste and free will of the modern man exert themselves? Is there any territory, any "free land" left in which he may still disport himself at ease, forgetting the laws of inexorable tailors and haberdashers and wistfully reminiscent of his aboriginal freedom? Happily, yes. There is the collar. The very article of raiment which is least comfortable and most restricting and which would therefore seem to a superficial student the last place in which to look for freedom, is really the last intrenchment of individuality in matters sartorial, the final redoubt and barricade thrown up and thus far successfully defended against the assaults of tailors and Puritans. Pitifully shrunken and reduced as it is from the noble proportions of its great ancestor, the Elizabethan ruff, it is as yet unsubdued, this little white fort within and behind which the modern man may even today, in both the literal and the metaphorical sense, hold up his head.

One hears it said that the day of the individual man, of the strongly marked character, is past, and that we are all being ironed and steamrolled into one monotonous pattern. I submit that the case is far from hopeless so long as the collar maintains its present variety. Every one has seen those curious little cylindrical glass houses in front of haberdashers' windows in which sometimes as many as 40 or 50 different styles of collars are displayed for the public choice. I can never pass one of these displays without a more than casual glance, for I think it is not unimportant to know whether the patterns are increasing or decreasing in number and daring. With what joy I hailed some years ago the advent of the soft collar and then, somewhat later, the timid offering of mild tints of blue and yellow and green! An age which has successfully perpetrated these audacities is not to be despaired of.

Let us use what liberty we have, and rejoice in it. No law as yet prescribes the length and girth of our necks. A man may wear a collar that rakes his ears or one that lies flat along his shoulders without police interference or social ostracism. He may wear a collar one or two sizes too small for him or one in which he can bury half his chin, without serious consequence to himself or to his family. Surely this is much. He may wear a "stand-up" or a "lie-down," as the mood strikes him. If he be a man of considerable personal dignity he may even adventure upon the aristocratic "wing"—but this, I admit, is hazardous.

All this being true, it follows that the collar is about the only reliable index of character that we have left. My advice, therefore, to those who would know their fellow man, is that they give their days and nights to the study of collars. He who has made himself proficient in all the wide gamut from the extremely formal to the most gay and care-free patterns will seldom go astray in estimating the characters of those who wear them. Every degree of conventionality is proclaimed by them, and every incipient peculiarity and budding rebellion against custom. I need give but one example. Unquestionably the archrebel and nonconformist of a century ago was Lord Byron. His character was pretty fully advertised, to be sure, in his poetry; but this advertisement took some time to read. One could have guessed it all in a single glance at that supreme and most characteristic invention of his which we still know as the "Byronic collar."

To the unobservant and to those who despise the day of small beginnings these things may seem of trivial importance. I cannot think that they are. If only the collar, that Palladium of our sartorial liberties, is successfully defended, the freedom of individual taste in dress of which it is the last remaining shred may some day return. At any time the liberty of choice which we still retain with regard to collars may flood downward and transform the entire man. Bizarre and novel scarfs may at any moment spring to being so long as it endures. Audacious coats and dazzling waistcoats might then take up the example. Who knows but that the modern trouser, the least attractive garment devised in all the ages, might be at the last transformed?

Some philosopher of clothes has derived the modern collar, I think, from the ring of metal worn by the slaves of the ancient world. In the whirligig of time this badge of servitude has become a symbol of liberty. Let us defend it jealously, withstanding every encroachment upon it. Every quarter-inch of range from low to high, every crotchet and caprice of configuration, is precious. Within this small white circle is being fought out no unmomentous struggle. If we defend our collar, our collars will yet defend us.

Pye Powder Court

In Liverpool there still exists one of the very few remaining medieval borough courts of record. At one time there were 215 in various parts of the kingdom. The Liverpool Court of Passage, as it is called, has practically unlimited jurisdiction in causes of action arising within the city, and has more power than the City of London Court which has jurisdiction only when the defendant is employed in the city itself.

Among other courts of ancient origin a most interesting one still exists at Bristol, the last one remaining of the Pied Poudré Courts, which were established more than 700 years ago at places where large fairs were held, lasting very often for more than a fortnight, and attended by foreigners. The courts were provided, especially if the fair was at a seaport town, to deal with differences of opinion which were likely to arise between people who could not understand each other's speech. The stranger, in such a case, would find himself in a sorry plight.

Courts were therefore established so that complaints from those who were staying in the city for the fair or passing through without making any long stay, could be dealt with, and were called Courts of Pied Poudré or Dusty Feet from the dusty feet of the traveling bagmen and peddlers whom it was intended to help.

In time Pied Poudré became Pye Powder Court and under that name was held once again in Bristol this autumn for a fortnight. The Recorder presided. The court was opened in accordance with ancient custom in the market place which adjoins the Guildhall for convenience. Although the number of complaints were few the court remained sitting for the full 14 days as it had done century after century. Thither the dusty feet can turn of those who feel they have a grievance, sure that attention will be given to their plaint.

EXCAVATIONS AT MYCENÆ

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

When the British School of Archæology at Athens decided last year to excavate at Mycenæ, it was not expected that such remarkable discoveries would be made as those of Schliemann and Tsuntas. Schliemann worked nearly 40 years ago, when archæological excavation was almost unknown; he dug down till he found what he was looking for (or thought he found; it will be remembered that at Troy he dug right through the remains of the Homeric city), ignoring the strata of later ages above or not searching those of earlier ages below the level he was interested in; so that the relation in which his discoveries stood to the remains of preceding and succeeding ages was not accurately known. Moreover since his day Crete has been excavated, and a wholly new light has been thrown on that extraordinary civilization which preceded the classical ages in Greece, and of which those later Greeks knew little but the legends of princely families like those of Atreus of Mycenæ and Perseus of Tiryns, or the yet dimmer stories of Minos of Crete. It was thus thought worth while to complete the earlier work done at Mycenæ by a more thorough excavation of the site, and so coordinate the discoveries with those of Crete and get a truer view of the whole Ægean world.

These expectations have been more than fulfilled in the last two seasons' work. It is known, from these and other excavations, that there was on the main land of Greece, south of Thessaly, a civilization in the second millennium B. C. corresponding to that of Crete, almost certainly learnt first from Crete. It is divided into three periods called Early Helladic (from the beginning of the Bronze Age), Middle Helladic (about 1800-1600) and Late Helladic (about 1600-1100 B. C.), corresponding roughly with the Early, Middle and Late Minoan periods distinguished by Sir Arthur Evans in Crete. The great ages in Crete were the Middle Minoan and the beginning of the Late Minoan periods. Then Crete declined, in the fourteenth century.

Mycenæ, where there are traces of a settlement in the early part of the Bronze Age, was an important place by 1600, when it came under the influence of Crete. To this its pottery bears witness, and many objects, seal-stones, seal impressions on clay, and a fine libation vessel, have recently been found, which are almost certainly importations from Crete. Remains of walls, frescoes and pottery have been found this year beneath the palace excavated by Tsuntas near the summit of the acropolis. But it is the succeeding centuries (about 1400-1100 B. C.) which are the great age of Mycenæ, when Mycenæ supplanted Crete as the center of the civilization of the Ægean. This is the period in which the house of Atreus must have reigned. Then were built the great Cyclopean fortification walls, including the famous Lion Gate, round the acropolis which had till then apparently been unwalled, like Cnossus, the rock-cut chamber, and the palace near the summit; while the most important and richest of the old shafts (including those found by Schliemann) were inclosed in the stone circle, and the acropolis wall built round to include them within its circuit. It was an age of great technical and engineering ability, as shown by its pottery and fresco painting, the power to cut and dress hard stone and employ enormous blocks—some of them weighing many tons; a skill surpassing anything that their predecessors had possessed.

Elaborate Palace

But the excavations have had other results besides putting Mycenæ in its right relation to the early civilization of Greece. It had commonly been supposed that the palaces of the mainland were simple affairs compared with those of Crete with their many rooms round a central courtyard, their elaborate staircases, porticoes, baths and drainage schemes; that they were much like a remote baron's castle of the Middle Ages compared with the contemporary palaces of Italy. The existing plans of Mycenæ give a courtyard, a portico or a columned hall—called the "megaron" after Homer—with stairs leading up on the south side, and indications of one or two rooms besides—not much when compared with Cnossus.

Mr. Wace's Surmise

Mr. Wace, the director of the British School, surmised that this was incorrect, and he has proved right. Those who have seen a plan of Mycenæ, as given, for instance, in the book of Tsuntas and Manatt, will remember the much later Doric temple which lies right athwart the old palace and to the north of it. Its few remains—only rough substructure—are about 15 feet above the palace floor, nearer the acropolis summit; and Mr. Wace has now discovered that beneath it lay the other portion of the palace, much destroyed, but still traceable in plan. The palace is now revealed as an elaborate building, of at least two stories, the courtyard serving to light the rooms, with staircases and landings, storerooms, ante-chambers and the great hall; it has a bathroom and drains, like Cnossus.

Other smaller houses also have been discovered; one of particular interest, for the walls are standing to a height of about five feet and show us the construction used for the small type of house—large unhewn blocks of stone, the interstices filled up with small stones and earth, wooden ties at intervals, and the whole covered with plaster. In the palace the wall was then painted with frescoes of which fragments remain—one with an elaborate architectural background and a woman standing in front, which may help us to reconstruct the ancient building.

Promise for Future Work

Outside the acropolis a successful search was made for ruins, but the funds which the school had for this year's campaign gave out before they could be excavated, and they wait till next year. It is probable, however, that they will yield a very rich harvest of finds, for at their entrances have already been found a number of objects of extreme interest; among them a faience cylinder with a representation of two men with a wild goat and a tree (not Mycenæan work, and, Mr. Wace thinks, not Egyptian) and five intaglio gems of the finest kind, two of which have carved on them a goddess clad in the usual rayed and flounced skirt and open bodice of the period and on either side of her a magnificent rampant lion with curling tail; while snakes appear to curve out from behind her head and between them the double ax of Crete—a perfect picture of the mother goddess.

The excavators have also taken care to do what is often neglected—tidy up and see to the preservation of the ruins. The stucco floors have been cleared of weeds, whose roots work in behind the stucco and its backing and loosen it, and strengthened with cement. Many of the walls, built of soft stones, have also been strengthened and in some cases new pieces of wall have been built to support some old that threatens to fall. Outside the Lion Gate the Cyclopean blocks which had long ago fallen from the wall and obstructed the approach, have been removed, and an uninterrupted view of this wonderful monument can now be obtained.

There has been one disappointment. No written records, like those of Crete, have been found. It is still possible that some may be; but perhaps the Mycenæans wrote on a less lasting material than the clay tablets of Cnossus. We still have no written history of the Mycenæan age.

AN EDITORIAL SECRET

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

At last the truth is out. I know why yellow journalism believes implicitly in its editors and publishers. This secret I heard quite unexpectedly the other afternoon as I sat wondering how long an editorial writer of a string of sensational newspapers would continue to talk in face of the fact that he was merely a preliminary to the speech of the day.

He talked of several things, all around and at and usually quite a bit under the subject which the lunchers had apparently been gathered together to hear discussed. He wandered at will all the way from the shores of the Mediterraneon to Detroit and back, and we all permitted ourselves to be wafted along with him. Charmed by his self-assurance, we wished that we, too, might be a unit in a system which seemed to bestow upon the individual a lavish amount of confidence in his own ability. But between expositions of what he said to so-and-so, revelations of the kind introduced by "Now this was a private conversation, but I am liberty to tell you this feature of it, at least," we learned the great secret. His editor was the greatest of editors because the circulation of his editor's papers was the greatest of circulations!

Quality? Nothing was said of quality. Neither was the word quantity used as such. This man's editor was great because his papers were sold in greatest numbers, and with our thought still sticking on that point he sped on to other subjects, less enlightening, but most of them expressive of the same sort of value recognition.

And so, it isn't the good journalism can do upon which is founded the greatest of its editors. It isn't the influence toward better things wielded by those editors over large masses of people. It is circulation which spells success. The editorial chair is not filled efficiently unless the cash register down stairs is ringing merrily and often.

After that speech it was a relief to hear the man in whose honor the luncheon was given talk for a while a language which did not jingle with dollars, but which attempted to express the aspirations of a great race of men to express themselves and their ideals more completely than they had ever been able to do before.

And, appropriately, the speaker of the day prefaced his chief remarks by a description of a journalism in which he himself had been engaged for many years, a journalism which at the first had been written in the classical language of his great race, and which even now had not entirely been separated by the exigencies of modern practicality, from the conviction that this journalism was somehow holy. And, strangely enough, the circulation of this journalism was also great!

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DELEGATES GREET PACIFIC COMPACT

(Continued from Page Two)

witnessed and you have taken a share in a revolution, not a war; that is to say, a revolution that crushed forever, I hope, the spirit of militarism and autocracy, and while we were crushing the old spirit of domination we were calling to life, we were calling to light and to joy a number of young nations.

Gentlemen, these nations have just now been brought into the world, they have been created, and you have helped to create them. They must learn. They do not know yet what it is to be a nation. Therefore, I tell you, you must use a little forbearance, you must be patient.

How is it possible at once to say in these troublous times, in these parts of Europe that are still disturbed, that have not had the time to settle down—how is it possible to say that we shall have, we must have peace, we must establish peace at once?

It is impossible to ask for tranquillity at once, any more than it is possible to expect that after a storm has troubled the depths of the ocean the water will immediately become tranquil and lie smooth. So, gentlemen, you must have a little forbearance. We have, I must say, assumed more confidence by coming into touch with you, and in seeing the men that have been obliged to take arms on our side, the men that not only have been obliged to fight, but now are obliged to organize a troubled world.

Well, these men, of whom I am one, here enter their solemn oath to establish peace among men, it being understood that peace will prevail in the world when justice has been satisfied.

Mr. Balfour Responds

Mr. Balfour next spoke as follows.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Conference, you have heard an exposition by Senator Lodge of the contents of this treaty, admirable in its clarity, perfect in its literary form, and you have just heard the way in which this treaty strikes a great Frenchman in its world relations. You have heard the views, in an eloquent speech, by one of the greatest masters of eloquence now living.

So far as I am concerned, I would most gladly leave the matter in their hands, for I have nothing to add, nothing to add to what they have said upon the general aspects of the treaty. If I rise to occupy your attention for one or two moments, it is not to deal with the treaty in its entirety, but merely to say something about one clause in the treaty in which only my friends from Japan and the British delegation can regard themselves as immediately interested although I think it touches, in truth and in reality, the interests of the whole world.

Anglo-Japanese Treaty

You will all have noticed that clause four provides that when this treaty receives its ratification at the hands of the signatory powers, at that moment the treaty between Japan and Great Britain comes to an end. Now, I am perfectly well aware that the treaty between Great Britain and Japan has been the cause of much searchings of heart, of some suspicions, of a good deal of animadversion in important sections of opinion in the United States, and I think that from a historical point of view that attitude may at first cause surprise, for certainly nothing was further from the thoughts of the original framers of the treaty between Japan and Great Britain than that it could touch in the remotest way, either for good or for evil, the interests of the United States. The United States seemed as remote from any subject touched in the original agreement as Chile or Peru.

I think that was the original view taken in the United States by all sections of opinion. To what is it that the change of opinion is due? I think it is due to the fact that a state of international tension did arise in the Pacific area, and I hope I may incidentally say that it is now forever set at rest, but at all events it did arise in the area of the Pacific Ocean, and critics in the United States began to say to themselves, Why is there this treaty between Japan and Great Britain? What further interest does it serve?

They call to mind the fact that it originally came into being on account of the aggressive attitude taken in Far Eastern affairs by Russia and by Germany, and they asked themselves, is there any further danger from Russia? Is there any further peril to be feared from Germany? And when they answered that question, as of course they were obliged to answer it, in the negative, when they perceived that the practical objects for which the Anglo-Japanese alliance was brought into being no longer existed, that history had wiped them out, they said to themselves "why, then, is this treaty continued? May it not in certain conceivable eventualities prove hampering and injurious in case strained relations should become yet more strained?"

Great Purpose "Served"

I understand that point of view, but there is another point of view which I want you to understand and which even those who disagree with it will sympathize with. There is no audience that I would rather appeal to than an American audience on the point I am just going to mention. This treaty, remember, was not a treaty that had to be renewed. It was a treaty that ran until it was formally denounced by one of the two parties to it. It is true that the objects for which the treaty had been created no longer required international attention.

But after all, that treaty or its predecessors has been in existence within a few days of 20 years. It had served a great purpose in two great wars. It had stood the strain of common sacrifices, common anxieties, common efforts, common triumphs.

When two nations have been united in the fiery ordeal, they cannot at the end of it take off their hats one to the other and politely part as two strangers part who travel together for a few hours in a railway train. Something more, something closer, unites them than the mere words of the treaty, and, as it were, gratuitously and without a cause to tear up the written contract, although it serves no longer any valid or effective purpose, may lead to misunderstandings in one nation just as much as the maintenance of that treaty has led to misunderstandings in another.

New Agreement Needed

So that Great Britain found itself between the possibilities of two misunderstandings, a misunderstanding if they retained the treaty, a misunderstanding if they denounced the treaty, and we have long come to the conclusion that the only possible way out of this impasse, the only possible way of removing these suspicions and difficulties which are some of the greatest obstacles to that condition of serene peace which is the only tolerable condition after all for civilized people, the only solution was that we should annul, merge, destroy, as it were, this ancient and outworn and unnecessary agreement, and to replace it by something new, something effective, which should embrace all the powers concerned in the vast area of the Pacific.

I hope at not too great length I have explained the frame of mind in which my government approached this difficult problem. The solution is one which gives me a satisfaction which I find it impossible adequately to express in words.

It so happens that I was at the head of the British administration which 20 years ago brought the first Anglo-Japanese alliance into existence. It so happens that I was at the head of the British administration which brought into existence the entente between the British Empire and France, and through all my life I have been a constant, ardent and persistent advocate of intimate and friendly relations between the two great branches of the English-speaking race.

You may well, therefore conceive how deep is my satisfaction when I see all these four powers putting their signature to a treaty which I believe will for all time insure perfect harmony of cooperation between them in the great region with which the treaty deals.

Mr. Chairman, you told us at the beginning of this part of our meeting, most truly, that this treaty did not strictly come within the four corners of the Conference program; and that statement was perfectly accurate; but no man or woman who has listened at this discussion, who has heard Senator Lodge read and comment on the treaty, who has heard Mr. Viviani's eloquent statement of the effect it has produced on his country, nobody can consider the substance and matter of the treaty itself without seeing that, whether or not in be within the strict program of our Conference, nothing is more germane to its spirit and nothing that we could possibly have done would better prepare the way for that diminution of naval armament which I hope will be one of our greatest triumphs.

Japan Rejoices

For Japan, Prince Tokugawa said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: Although it is unnecessary to add to what has already been said by Mr. Senator Lodge, Mr. Viviani and Mr. Balfour, I hope, Mr. Chairman, I shall be permitted to say a few words.

The terms of the important pact assuring mutual security and friendship have just been made known. It is needless for me to say that all Japan will approve the consummation of this work.

Japan will rejoice in this pledge of peace upon the Pacific Ocean.

As to the Anglo-Japanese agreement which is soon to terminate, I desire to associate myself with the words of appreciation so ably expressed by our distinguished colleagues, Mr. Balfour, with respect to the glorious service which that agreement has done for the preservation of peace and liberty.

Italy Approves

Senator Schanzer, speaking in English, said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Conference: The Italian delegation is very much gratified by the public announcement of the agreement reached between the four great powers having insular possessions in the Pacific Ocean, the agreement which was courteously communicated to us previously to its conclusion.

Any measure aiming to the creation of guaranties for the safeguarding of peace in the world cannot but meet with our fullest consent. The principles involved in the agreement are entirely in accordance with the main lines of policy inspired by the high aim of a peaceful elimination of conflicts between nations.

We express our full confidence that this great agreement may represent the most firm and lasting guaranties for the safeguarding of peace in the Pacific.

Sympathy of Holland

For The Netherlands, H. A. van Karnebeek said:

Mr. Chairman, may I say a few words in addition to those which have already been spoken by others?

I feel that this is a great meeting. It is a meeting, Mr. Chairman, in which you have been able to produce first results of the fruitful cooperation, international collaboration which you have directed, and you have been able at the same time to explain those results and commend them to a world which is eagerly listening.

Mr. Chairman, you have referred to the resolutions with respect to China. We have assented, and we have done it in the fullest sympathy with the spirit which has animated the mission. In the second place, public announcement has been made of the treaty which is going to be concluded between the United States of America, the British Empire, France and Japan. Mr. Chairman, I want to seize this opportunity to state that I feel that in my country, Holland, this treaty will be received with great sympathy, because in that country it will be felt that it constitutes and embodies an endeavor to promote peace and tranquillity in these far off regions neighboring The Netherland's possessions.

We feel there that it is an endeavor which may be a new and a happy beginning in the world's history, and for which you, Mr. Chairman, among others, may be sincerely congratulated.

When, now, Mr. Chairman, as a corollary to this treaty, the resolutions concerning China will be entirely incorporated in a general understanding, or policy of all the powers interested, and such understanding will be extended to such matters as you have mentioned in connection with the status quo in general, then, Mr. Chairman, a great step will have been taken on the ascending road which leads to the restoration of confidence, and restoration of confidence, Mr. Chairman, I believe is what he world wants and what we are here for.

China's Aspirations

Dr. Alfred Sze expressed China's approval, in the following words:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I rise just to add a few words to express our great satisfaction at the work the Conference has already accomplished. The Chinese delegation notes with gratification the intention of the powers agreeing to the draft treaty reported this morning to preserve general peace and to adjust by peaceful means all matters of controversy that may arise between them with reference to their rights in relation to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the region of the Pacific.

The Chinese delegation anticipates, as indicated by our distinguished Chairman, that this agreement will be supplemented by a further convention to which all the powers, including China, will be parties, which will adjust conditions in the Far East upon a basis satisfactory to all the powers, and which it is hoped will provide for the amicable settlement of any future controversies. The Chinese delegation, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, has been greatly impressed by the friendliness by which the discussions in the Conference on the proposals by us, as on other matters, have been carried on, and it is convinced that a satisfactory solution can be found for the remaining questions which represent Chinese sovereignty and her aspirations. China upon her part will do what she can to bring this about, and will at all times give her wholehearted help in the maintenance of the most friendly relations between herself and the other powers and thus add to the effort for the preservation of peace in the Pacific and the Far East.

"Trust in Each Other"

Baron Emil de Cartier, for Belgium, said:

Gentlemen, I think it is an honor for me to concur with all my heart in the eloquent words which have just fallen from the lips of our honorable colleagues and to have given to this great historical date all its full value and its full bearing.

Speaking for Portugal, Viscount D'Alte said:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I can add but little to all that my distinguished colleagues who sit around this table have so ably said today, but I may perhaps be forgiven if I endeavor to draw attention to a notable feature of the agreement which has been the object of our thoughts today.

Even more than the words in which it is written, it is the spirit in which this memorable agreement was conceived that will fill the whole civilized world with high hopes for the future. It would, of course, be easy to evade any of the clauses of the treaty of which I am speaking; it would even seem as if the men who have drafted it have tried to signify that they did not place their main reliance and the achievement of their aims in a long series of carefully worded clauses. Only four powers who repose the most implicit trust in the honor and integrity of each other could sign a treaty such as this. And it is this fact that gives the agreement its tremendous binding power. The confidence so fully given no nation would dare to betray.

Agreement's Simplicity

In concluding the proceedings of the session, Secretary Hughes said:

Gentlemen, we have been dealing with a very simple paper. Probably you would not be able to find an international document couched in more simple or even briefer terms, but we are again reminded that the great things are the simple ones. I firmly believe that when this agreement takes effect we shall have gone further in the direction of securing an enduring peace than by anything that has yet been done.

May I announce before the adjournment that the General Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions will resume its sessions on Monday next at 11 o'clock, and if it is agreeable to you we shall now adjourn subject to the call of the chair to resume our labors in order that we may accomplish still more in the further achievement of a fair cooperation without derogating from the proper liberty of any nation, and in order to obtain, in all matters that are within the range of our examination within this Conference, the fullest satisfaction of natural and legitimate aspirations, while at the same time we shall conserve the fundamental interests of peace and assure for the future that there will be tranquillity in this war-wearied world.

BRITAIN'S LEAD IN NAVAL LIMITATION

Since Date of Armistice Britain Has "Scrapped" More Than 3000 Warships and Adopted a "One Power Standard"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The Conference at Washington has come not a moment too soon, for the greatly swollen estimates for naval "defense," euphoniously termed, were and are creating such a colossal burden for the peoples of the world, already bowed down under crushing post-war taxation, that the breaking-point could not be far distant.

In this connection it will be instructive to take a brief survey of the pre-war and post-war expenditure on armaments by the chief countries, and for this purpose the following table is appended, observing that the amounts expended by foreign countries are computed at the normal rates of exchange.

	Pre-war	Post-War
United States	£49,000,000	£501,000,000
Great Britain	77,000,000	230,000,000
France	72,000,000	204,000,000
Italy	26,000,000	214,000,000
Belgium	4,000,000	28,000,000
Sweden	5,000,000	10,000,000
Holland	3,000,000	7,000,000
Denmark	1,000,000	3,000,000
Japan	19,000,000	54,000,000

Armaments Versus Housing

As showing the cost of armaments as compared with a very necessary domestic reform, it may be mentioned that in the United Kingdom the cost of armaments, including the Mesopotamia operations, average £5 per head, whereas the housing subsidy which is being paid to provide housing accommodation for thousands who would otherwise be homeless, and concerning which much criticism as to cost has been made, equals per head of population but 5s. 3d.

The above is an indication of the extent to which social reform would benefit should the expenditure on armaments be even slightly reduced, and the much-needed money released for other and far more worthy objects.

It is an interesting although little appreciated fact that to Great Britain must be awarded the credit for leading the whole world, without waiting for the Conference, in the matter of disarmament. Her army has, of course, and with the exception of a few regular regiments, been disbanded; but more important than this is her naval position. It will be a great surprise to the uninitiated to learn that England has since the date of the armistice scrapped no fewer than 3133 warships of various sizes and shapes. In doing this she has, with a profound realization of the altered position of the world, abandoned her cherished tradition of the "two power standard," and her ideal has consequently fallen to a "one power standard." The actual position is far from being appreciated in America, where statements have been made recently, under the heading "British Fleet Expansion," that "the decision of the British Government to expand its fleet, somewhat stronger at the present time than the American fleet, signifies a purpose to keep abreast of the United States in sea power if limitation of armaments is not agreed upon at the Washington Conference." Much has been made in the press of the United States of the placing of contracts for the four "capital" ships in the British naval program, but it has not generally been understood that these four ships will replace no less than eight obsolete ones, so that, far from this building indicating an increase in the Royal Navy, the contrary is the fact.

How Ships Are Disposed Of

Of the 3133 ships which have been "demobilized," 2074 have been sold, 970 are awaiting sale, and 89 have either been sunk, broken up, or given away.

Unless the Conference has far-reaching disarmament results, Britain must in the future, as she has always in the past, depend upon a supreme navy for her very existence, and it may be taken as an earnest of the most practical nature that she has voluntarily led the world in disarmament, as she has led it in so many other ways, without waiting for the Conference. Surely such disinterested action can only be a great incentive to the other nations to do likewise.

In one other instance, that of Japan, effect is being given to the ideal which inspired the calling together of the nations at Washington; for, prior to the departure of the Japanese delegation to the Pacific and Armament Limitation Conference, Admiral Baron Kato, the president, corrected what he described as a misunderstanding of Japan's naval plans. He said that Japan was not speeding up the completion of warships while sending her delegation to Washington. On the contrary, she was far behind in her construction program. The reason for this state of affairs was not altogether altruistic, as the Admiral frankly admitted, for he declared: "Japan is financially unable to expend large sums on naval armaments." No matter what may be the result of the Washington Conference, a cut will have to be made in the building program. The Japanese delegates are going to Washington with the sincere desire to see a strong program for the limitation of armaments decided upon. The ships now being launched are part of the old program. Not only will they reduce their naval program next year, but also, in December next, they will put their second squadron of three cruisers and two flotillas of destroyers out of commission. The exact amount of the 1922 curtailment has not been decided on. A great deal depends on the outcome of the Conference.

Hope for Retrenchment

They are hoping that the nations of the world will decide on a plan which will provide for a measure of retrenchment really worth while.

The official view of the British Navy League on the limitation of armaments, and number of ships alone, is that the scheme meets with this difficulty: that physical science may alter the ship of today so completely as to change the relative international position, according to the ingenuity of the various nations' inventors, though the nations keep strictly to the letter of the agreement; and even in international standardization of ships of all classes possible there is a fresh difficulty which makes it quite impossible to assign a mathematical factor of strength to any ship at all.

These and the other manifold difficulties which stand in the way of the harmonious and satisfactory ending of the Conference will no doubt be swept away by the genuine and sincere desire of all the participating nations to reduce armaments.

Britain Praises Pact

Treaty Thought Best Remedy for Doubts as to Anglo-Japanese Pact

LONDON, England (Saturday)—(By the Associated Press)—The work thus far accomplished by the Washington Conference, especially the agreement for a four-power treaty as a substitute for the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, is highly praised in the editorial columns of this morning's newspapers. The commentators in express ng their enthusiasm give hearty and unreserved praise to President Harding and Charles E. Hughes for the parts they have played.

The Morning Post describes the four-power agreement as indisputably the greatest achievement in constructive statesmanship of our time . . . fraught with powers for good so large that they cannot yet be rightly estimated." adding: "Although the proposed treaty concerns the Pacific, its existence necessarily involves cordial cooperation on all other matters between America and Great Britain, the two nations which above all are resolved to maintain peace."

The newspaper thinks the inclusion of France is of the happiest import, being "in substance the accomplishment of that tripartite agreement which, had it not been unfortunately prevented, would have served so powerfully to settle distracted Europe."

It also declares there could not be a better solution of the misunderstanding concerning the Anglo-Japanese alliance than the proposed treaty implies. Of President Harding's share in the development, The Morning Post says:

President Praised

"The President has earned the esteem and respect of the civilized world, in that he has chosen with admirable courage to attempt a course of action involving some political risk to himself—a course which brought failure to his predecessor."

Characterizing the Conference as the first since the armistice at which wisdom has prevailed and the results been of definite value, the newspaper says that "to President Harding belongs the high honor of having initiated the Conference and so guided its assembly that all the delegates met in a spirit of mutual confidence and good will," without "the vulgar display of undignified excursions which afforded so painful a spectacle at Paris."

The Daily Telegraph believes that the quadruple alliance, if approved, will establish in the Pacific something in the nature of the Monroe Doctrine. While warmly appreciating the advantages which it considers Great Britain derived from the Anglo-Japanese alliance, the newspaper says:

"It is a matter of satisfaction that the latter may now be merged with the new in an agreement better suited to the new conditions."

After lauding the initiative taken by President Harding and Mr. Hughes it says:

"There have been conferences before, but never one held under such favorable auspices, and for that not only the President and his colleagues deserve grateful thanks, but also the great mass of American people without whose support they would not have dared to assume and maintain so open and courageous an attitude.

The Daily Chronicle says: "There are still many gaps in the defenses that are being erected against war and the wicked extravagance of armed peace, but enough already has been accomplished to insure the Washington Conference a higher place in the history of the peace movement than anything achieved at The Hague."

The newspaper hopes the meeting will be followed by an economic conference and one to discuss land armaments in Europe, at which Germany and Russia would be represented.

The Westminster Gazette, thinks President Harding's claim that the Conference is "going to succeed beyond our fondest hopes" is justified by all the information yet received here, and hopes that if the four-power alliance is finally approved, "the Conference which surmounted so many difficulties will proceed with increased strength to further tasks."

The Four-Power Agreement

Scenes at the Plenary Session—Effect of the Pact Outlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—For a week the rumor that an understanding, or treaty, or agreement of some sort, was under way, had cumulatively stimulated the interest of the public in the character of the pact in which the United States was to share, and when it was announced by Charles Evans Hughes, on Friday, that it was only a matter of hours until the situation would be ripe for the making known of the status of the agreement, those who watch official Washington for the word that is to be passed on to the outside world were on the qui vive for "the big news." Nevertheless, the announcement that it would be revealed at a plenary session to be held on Saturday morning, came suddenly and as a surprise, late on Friday, from the State Department.

The news was immediately flashed to all parts of the world, and correspondents hastened to correct their earlier statements that an important plenary session would probably be held in the coming week. The men charged with the work of giving out tickets for Continental Hall held a midnight session, assigning cards to such of those who were entitled to them as had received the word in time to make application that night. The next morning the headlines in the newspapers sent large numbers of such men and women to the Conference rooms, using every available pretext for obtaining the coveted bit of cardboard. Members of Congress received word with their morning Congressional Record that they could be admitted on identification, the cards having been exhausted and there being no time to have new ones printed.

General Interest Apparent

The morning was perfect and the crowds hung in the grateful sunlight about the space in front of the building, getting what satisfaction they could from watching the delegates and the privileged holders of tickets enter the hall. The immediate jam at the door was not so great as at the last Conference, because the officials had learned better how to handle the holders of old tickets left over from a previous session, or the possessors of nothing more tangible than assurance or valid claims of the right to enter without the required passport.

Inside the hall there was the informality resulting from familiarity with procedure and acquaintance coming from four weeks' close association. Delegates on their way in chatted with officials and friends. East and West, Europe, Asia, the United States and the islands of the sea exchanged views on more or less irrelevant matters through their representatives of various sorts. A few uniforms mingled with the predominant civilian dress. Women were largely represented in the seats obtained through social influence. Persons who were standing on the floor when the session was about to open were advised to seek vacant seats in the gallery assigned to congressmen.

Announcement Awaited

When Mr. Hughes arose to call the Conference to order, there were no vacant seats. The audience bore with patience the preliminaries, regarding records and the achievements in behalf of China. But what every one was waiting for was the pact. There was no need to bespeak silence and attention when Mr. Hughes reached that stage of the proceedings at which he announced that Great Britain, the United States, France and Japan had reached an agreement, turning the full explanation over to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who, living up to his reputation as the scholar in politics, painted the beauty of the "sprinkled isles, lily on lily that o'er lace the sea," and aroused applause by his statement:

"If, as I firmly hope, the world has learned a frightful lesson from the awful experiences of the great war of 1914, then our surest appeal, in order to prevent wars in the future, must be to the hearts, the sympathies, the reason and the highest impulses of mankind. Such an appeal we make today by this agreement among four great nations. We rely upon their faith to carry out the terms of this instrument, knowing that by so doing they will prevent war should controversies ever arise among them. If this spirit prevails and rules, we can have no better support than the faith of nations. For one, I devoutly believe the spirit of the world is such that we can trust to the good faith and the high purposes which the treaty I have laid before you embodies and enshrines."

Accord Is Signified

Assent was then given by the powers participating in the treaty, and by the other powers represented in the Conference. From Great Britain to Portugal, each of the nine powers approved of what had been done and promised to contribute in proportion to its ability to the success of the pact. Keen interest was manifested in Mr. Balfour's explanation of the termination of the Anglo-Japanese alliance through the substitution of the four-power agreement, and in the brief approval by Prince Tokugawa on behalf of Japan. For these two nations a way out of an embarrassing predicament had been found. Japan had done her part by Great Britain during the war, and Great Britain had acknowledged her obligation and stood by Japan until something had been found which would be as effective in safeguarding their mutual interests as the two-power pact had been in its time.

One of the first reactions in the more deliberate consideration of the adoption of the treaty was that concerning the resemblance of Article II to Article X of the Versailles Treaty, the provision that was probably more responsible than any other one point for the shipwrecking of Mr. Wilson's hopes for the ratification of the Versailles Treaty. A prominent member of the Harding Administration, commenting on this resemblance, said that there were very important points of difference to be taken into account. In the first place, Article X of the Versailles Treaty would have had an American plenipotentiary sitting in with plenipotentiaries of other nations and consdering a far wider range of subjects. This plenipotentiary might not at all times represent the views and policy of the government. In the new treaty it is, in the first lace, confined to four powers, with a scope of action limited to the islands of the Pacific. The United States is not committing itself to interference with or become responsible for European matters in which it has no direct interest, but to the Pacific, where it has important island possessions, and only in connection with the powers which have interests in that locality.

Important in Its Scope

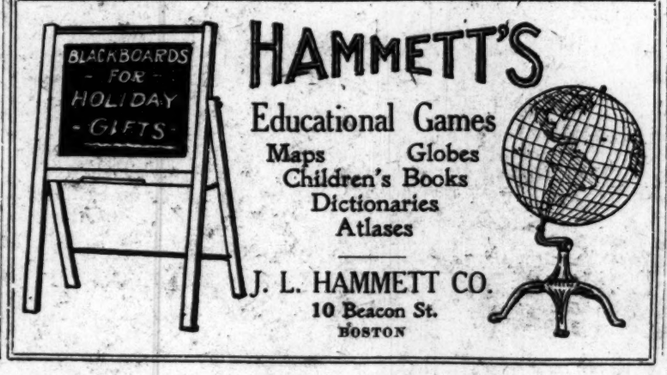
Sifted down, it is not so important in regard to scope and responsibility, but it is regarded as vastly important "in principle," as the phrase of the Conference goes. In reply to the word that is being uttered in certain quarters that the United States has been merely drawn in to help out Great Britain and Japan, the reply is made that while the United States may be doing this, it is taking a step in the direction of a general peace where it is to its interests to maintain it. It simplifies the subsequent steps for working out the difficult Far Eastern problems, it is maintained, and if it leads the United States later to enter into similar compacts with these or other powers, it will be only where American interests are invovled.

The United States, it was pointed out, does not run the risk of being drawn into foreign wars under the four-power treaty that she did under the Versailles Treaty.

It is expected that the terms of the convention regarding Yap, which has been under way for some time, will be made public within a few days. Negotiations regarding Yap and the mandated islands, it was pointed out by Senator Lodge, are almost completed, and this treaty was signed, therefore, subject to the making of this convention.

MEXICAN CABINET CHANGES

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—(By The Associated Press—Gen, Francisco R. Serrano was sworn in on Saturday as head of the War Department, succeeding Gen. Enrique Estrada, who takes over the agriculture portfolio in place of Antonio Villareal, resigned.



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FRENCH AND BRITISH PREMIERS TO MEET

Mr. Briand Is Arranging to Consult Mr. Lloyd George in London as to Granting a Moratorium to Germany

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Aristide Briand is arranging to meet Mr. Lloyd George in London at an early date to discuss the general situation of Europe, which is menaced by a financial and economic débâcle, if the collapse, which was first observed in Central Europe, if one sets aside Russia, spreads from Austria and Poland to Germany, Italy and even England, which is now struggling desperately against conditions which destroy trade on the Continent.

Obviously non-fulfillment by Germany of her obligations would have profound repercussions on France whose budgetary system has been partly built on the certainty of payments by Germany. It is generally held that it is high time that the whole problem were discussed in its entirety, and provisionally Mr. Briand has agreed to leave for London about December 20.

It is likely that something more than a moratorium proposal will be considered. The problem is more comprehensive. France, though not really opposed to the idea of a respite for Germany, if it can be shown to be necessary in order to avert the total ruin of Germany and safeguard the valuable estate in bankruptcy, is insistent that the needs of France shall not be forgotten.

As already explained, the Loucheur scheme would include loans and exceptional payments. There is, so far as can be ascertained, not the smallest objection in any quarter to taking count of the special and just claims of France who cannot afford that the reparations plan, as drawn up in May, shall be thrown aside without compensation to the country which has most suffered.

The invitation was conveyed to Mr. Briand by Mr. Loucheur on his return from England and after many consultations Mr. Briand accepted it. The parliamentary agenda is overloaded, and it is not easy for Mr. Briand to escape from Paris so soon after his Washington visit.

The budget in particular blocks the way. It must be passed this month in order to break with the bad habit of allowing it to trail over into the following year when provisional credits have to be demanded. If it were possible Mr. Briand would go next week as has been rumored, but it is feared that his engagements in the Chamber of Deputies would not permit of this.

Mr. Loucheur rendered an account of the negotiations in England to President Millerand, who is following the present proceedings with the keenest personal interest. Charles Laurent, the French Ambassador at Berlin, has also given a report of the German situation not altogether, it is understood, favorable.

A typical comment is that which expresses a desire for British friendship but refuses to allow France to be coerced into concessions which are unfair to her. Much is expected from the coming London conference.

Nothing is now said about the projected visit of Lord Curzon to negotiate on the possibilities of peace in the Near East, but it is probable that it will not be abandoned or long deferred.

"Deliveries in Kind"

Britain and Belgium, However, Do Not Wish German Imports

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—German reparations, more particularly with regard to the Wiesbaden agreement, have been the subject of a series of conferences this week between Louis Loucheur, French Minister for the Liberated Regions, and Dr. Walter Rathenau, former German Minister for Reconstruction, with Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Lloyd George met Mr. Loucheur at Chequers with Sir Robert Horne when the Premier insisted that the question was a larger one than the Wiesbaden agreement and involved the whole financial position of Europe. He has consequently invited Aristide Briand to come to Chequers over next week-end. It is hoped in this way that there will be an informal exchange of views between the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and France on the reparations question.

Mr. Loucheur returned yesterday afternoon to Paris, taking with him the Premier's invitation to Mr. Briand. Dr. Rathenau still remains in London, his chief object being to secure, if possible, a moratorium or period of delay for Germany in making her reparation payments. It is the purpose of the representatives of Great Britain, France, and Germany to find some common ground by which the Wiesbaden pact, signed by French and German representatives, may be ratified by the allied powers.

"Deliveries in Kind"

The agreement, as it stands, if put into effect, Sir John Bradbury has pointed out, would result in France gaining an unfair advantage of priority in payments over the other Allies to whom payments are due. Should a moratorium be granted and the Wiesbaden pact become operative in its present form, France would benefit still further.

It is pointed out that while France is in a position to accept "deliveries in kind," Belgium and Britain are in a totally different position. The latter being especially manufacturing countries, the result of accepting German "deliveries in kind" would be to increase the present unemployment.

The Wiesbaden agreement which was signed on October 6, 1921, was entered into with a view to facilitating reconstruction of the devastated regions, but as Belgium has few and Britain no devastated areas, it is obvious whether the moratorium is granted or not, France must in the long run be the gainer.

It has been proposed by French authorities that both Belgium and Britain should each negotiate similar instrument in order that all may be on equal terms. The great difficulty in this respect is to discover just what deliveries in kind Germany can make which will not injure British trade. The same may be said regarding Belgium, also a manufacturing country.

Twofold Benefit to Germany

Naturally the French Minister for the devastated regions is anxious that the pact signed by him should be put into effect with the least possible delay. The same desire is also noticeable on the part of the German signatory, Dr. Rathenau, as the benefit to Germany must be twofold in that on the one hand it gives employment to her people and on the other hand reduces the amount of her cash payment to France.

As it now transpires that ratification of the Wiesbaden agreement must adversely influence the granting of a moratorium, it is thought that this alone may cause the German representative, Dr. Rathenau, to alter his views. In any case it seems certain that other allied interests will have to be considered before wholesale repayments in kind can be made to France.

The natural desire of the French to have their war-ravaged regions rebuilt will have the hearty support of Sir Robert Horne and other members of the British Government, but it cannot be at the expense of other allied powers.

No arrangement has yet been made with regard to granting moratorium, and it is not expected in British official circles that any advance in that direction can be made without at the same time coming to an agreement as to the eventual working of the Wiesbaden undertaking.

Dr. Rathenau to Make Report

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—Dr. Walter Rathenau's return from London tomorrow naturally provokes great speculation as to the results achieved by his mission. In general, government circles here are optimistic as to the report which Dr. Rathenau will present to the Chancellor. It is expected that while Germany will be called on to pay the January and perhaps the February installments of the reparation sum, France is now beginning to realize that attempts to make further payments will merely lead to financial disaster for Germany and obviously for Europe generally.

On the other hand, it is expected here that any breathing space which Germany may receive in the matter of getting its reparations obligations will be accompanied by a demand that she should put her finances in order. As the post and railway services are now losing hundreds of millions of marks yearly, the announcement made today that the rates must undergo very substantial increases has been accepted by the public without complaint.

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE AWARDED

CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Saturday)—(By the Associated Press)—The Nobel Peace Prize for 1921, it was officially announced today, has been divided equally between Hjalmar Branting, Premier of Sweden, and Christian L. Lange of Norway, secretary of the Interparliamentary Union.

BONUS A THORN TO ADMINISTRATION

Passage Is Considered Probable Despite Opposition of the President—Foreign Debt Debate May Embarrass Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Congress enters the second week of the long session with political issues sharply drawn.

Such questions as are involved in the tariff, a flexible and elastic tariff such as President Harding proposes, reveal an unmistakeable division of opinion within the ranks of the Republican Party.

Discussion of the soldiers' bonus, with a sales tax as the means of raising the revenue necessary for the payment of adjusted compensation, is paving the way for open friction between the Administration and its leaders in both houses.

The allied debt refunding bill, while the chief differences were patched up in committee, will meet with a stormy passage in the Senate that will plunge that body into daily discussion of foreign questions, some of which are counted upon to prove exceedingly embarrassing to the Administration with delegates of foreign nations assembled in Washington.

Debts to Be Taken

Altogether this and the coming weeks after the Christmas holiday will throw an interpretative light on the temper and the policy of Congress in dealing with domestic and foreign questions. President Harding's program of legislation, while it involves a tremendous amount of labor, invites also criticism from within as well as outside the Republican ranks. To add to the difficulties that beset the path of Administraion leaders in Congress, Mr. Harding's evident desire for a wider scope of executive authority in dealing particularly with the tariff and his somewhat untimely rebuke to "block legislators" is already beginning to ruffle the surface of party harmony.

While the Senate is engaged with the allied debt bill, ordered reported from the Finance Committee with its clause requiring final settlement of the $11,000,000,000 indebtedness not later than June 15, 1947, the House Appropriations Committee will plunge into details of the national budget.

The foreign loan bill, if it passes the Senate in the form reported, will necessitate a conference between the two houses. But in so far as America's interests in the huge debt are protected, German bonds exempted in payment of the debt of any nation and funding negotiations are subject to approval by the Senate, it is not expected any real clash will follow between the two houses. The bill will be reported today, to be taken up in the Senate for debate tomorrow.

Martin B. Madden (R.), Representative from Illinois, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, will lose no time in reporting the great supply bills comprising the $3,500,000,000 budget of the government to the House for further revision downward. He expects the last of these bills to be out of committee by April 30.

Budget Aids Work

Framing of the annual appropriation bills is a tremendous task, but under the new budget system the work of the committee will be greatly facilitated. "Economy" will be the watchword of Congress in handling appropriations and indeed it appears to be about the only national issue upon which there is mutual agreement.

In connection with appropriations Republican leaders are admittedly worried over talk of the soldiers' bonus bill. That this session will witness the passage of a bonus bill in the House is inevitable. It is apparent, too, that it will be jammed through the Senate, which favors it, regardless of its defeat last session at the command of President Harding.

Spokesmen for the, so-called ex-service men's bloc in the House, comprised of former officers of the world war, are threatening to block every bill carrying appropriations other than those absolutely essential to the maintenance of the government, unless the bonus bill is allowed to come to a vote. Then, too, the November congressional elections, although a year off, are a disturbing factor in dealing with the bonus question. The Republican Party, more or less, is pledged to the bonus idea, and so long as President Harding is holding out against the bonus at this time Administration leaders are in a quandary.

DANGER IN EUROPE'S FISCAL FINANCE

Reconstruction Problems Likely to Be Solved Gradually, Mr. Hoover Thinks, by Industrial and Agricultural Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The failure of fiscal finance in the European combatant states, the continuous degeneration caused by unbalanced budgets, currency inflation and other evils, is becoming a source of danger to the five great fields of social, political, industrial, agricultural and commercial life of the entire world. This is the opinion of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, as set forth yesterday in an analysis of the economic situation in Europe.

Conflicting rumors as to the status of Europe's internal affairs are becoming increasingly frequent, it was pointed out by Secretary Hoover, and the imminent collapse of countries whose finances are known to be in a precarious state has been predicted. Against such gloomy statements, Mr. Hoover places the assertion that, although government finances are in a seriously unsettled state, the progress of agricultural and industrial production year by year since the war is sufficiently marked to justify the belief that the reconstruction problems will be solved gradually. Economic recovery is necessarily a slow and difficult process and contains great dangers, but it is not so serious a situation as it has been painted.

The danger point in Europe, Mr. Hoover finds, is in the field of governmental finance, which has brought about serious currency inflation and credit destruction in several countries. The steady gains made in all the combatant states except Russia in social and political stability, in agricultural, industry and foreign trade, are somewhat offset by the degeneration of the financial structure.

Mr. Hoover finds the most eminent and most dangerous of these unbalanced inflation situations in Germany. Her case depends upon the methods and volume of reparation payments. "As the United States does not participate either in its control or its receipts, we have no voice nor right to interfere," in his opinion. "In any event this is peculiarly a European matter," he says, "and must be adjusted by the parties at interest. It is earnestly to be hoped that the present negotiations upon reparation may succeed in finding a sound basis that will secure permanent economic and political stability to Germany and certainty of regular payment to the Allies. With this effected the way is open for constructive consideration of the situations in other states. The American people have never been and will not be remiss in participation in these further measures, but our people cannot successfully enter until those who have control of the reparations have settled this major issue upon so sound an economic basis that we can look upon the future of Europe with confidence."

Outside of the government finance of a limited number of states, the outlook is very encouraging, Secretary Hoover finds. Any general survey of the social situation in Europe will show that the danger of Bolshevism is passed, partly through improved standards of life and partly through the salutary lesson of Russia. Democratic institutions are gaining strength among the 150,000,000 people formerly supporting autocracies. "In Russia itself extreme Communism is slowly boiling to death in a caldron of starvation, and its leaders freely acknowledge its failure."

In the results of the Conference on Limitation of Armament, Mr. Hoover finds a stimulating influence on economic development.

IRISH PACT WILL CEMENT EMPIRE

Sir Hamar Greenwood Says Treaty With Ireland Will Remove Constant Challenge to British Prestige and Strength

LONDON, England (Saturday)—(By The Associated Press)—Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in an article appearing in Sunday's edition of The Weekly Despatch, says, "Achievement, not humiliation, is the note in the treaty of peace with Ireland for the Irish race throughout the world." His article deals with a review of events leading up to the signing of the Anglo-Irish agreement.

"It will cement our Empire, make Anglo-American friendship permanent and remove from international affairs a persistent challenge to British prestige and strength," says Sir Hamar.

The government's policy of a united cabinet and the stand taken by a majority of the present Parliament, which "never adopted the pre-war attitude toward Ireland," are assigned by the writer as the chief factors in the success of the conference.

"Michael Collins," he says," was the moving spirit of the Irish republican army, and the conference happily concluded was between men representing the reality of fighting forces. His colleagues and himself were the young Ireland, the real Ireland of the South and West. Both sides knew the alternative to the treaty was more bloodshed.

The Prime Minister and the Cabinet considered it perfectly obvious that if peace was to be made with Ireland it must be made with fighting Sinn Fein. Therefore, the Dail was allowed the selection of representatives without suggestions being made, as some timid people wished, that the leaders of the Irish republican army should be excluded."

Calling attention to the fact that he was the last Chief Secretary for Ireland and that he was a Canadian by birth, Sir Hamar says he always was an out-and-out home ruler. "I believe all the fears about the future of Ireland are groundless," he says. "The history of Canada and South Africa will be more than realized in our newest Free State."

He says that when Mr. Lloyd George appointed him, the Prime Minister said:

"Hamar, I want you to go to Ireland. It is a tough job. Face the realities. You may fail. You may get shot. You may win. Talk it over with Lady Greenwood."

Sir Hamar says "The Irish policy from start to finish was that of the whole Cabinet," adding that the establishment of the Parliament of Northern Ireland was "an indispensable preliminary to a settlement of the whole question and to the ultimate unity of Ireland."

He praises Sir James Craig's courage in making "one of the first gestures for peace," in meeting Eamon de Valera in Dublin last May. He describes Sir James as "an outstanding Irishman who may yet be Prime Minister of all Ireland."

With reference to the first meeting in London with the Irish delegates he says:

"I am bound to admit that my immediate interest was in Michael Collins. I had never seen him before. For many months he evaded capture, and his escapes constitute a thrilling chapter of his life. Now he sat opposite at a table of peace. We were face to face at last with the man who really represented the faith and aspiration of Southern Ireland and who alone could make an effective and lasting peace.

"Our greatest task," said Sir Hamar in conclusion, "was to allay suspicion, a work of magnitude that called for tremendous patience. The Prime Minister was a dominating and decisive figure. He concentrated all his energies toward the erection of a peace based upon trust and good will. The signing of the treaty was, I think, the greatest personal achievement in his career.

"It now remains for the Irish people of the South and the North to settle among themselves the future of their own country."

MEDIATION FAILS IN STRIKE OF PACKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Hope of peace through federal arbitration in the meat packing industry appeared on the eve of the second week of the general strike called by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America and allied crafts employed in the industry. Dennis Lane, secretary of the Amalgamated, left here for Washington, ostensibly for an interview with President Harding, following the failure of a federal mediator to get the packers and strike leaders to agree to conciliation.

Stoutly, the packers maintained that there was nothing to arbitrate, that their plants have not been materially handicapped by the strike, that they were dealing with their employees through plant assemblies, and that they would have nothing to do with "outsiders," meaning the leaders of the striking unions.

Union officials, on the other hand, reaffirmed their willingness to meet with packer representatives at any time and settle the dispute by arbitration. They have been reenforced by resolutions of aid from affiliated and sympathetic union bodies. C. J. Hayes, president of the Amalgamated Union, declared that the strike is 95 to 100 per cent effective, with more than 65,000 on strike in 20 cities of the middle west.

One of the incidents which interested the federal government in the controversy was the appeal of H. B. Burton, Mayor of Kansas City, Kansas, who asked President Harding to intervene on the plea that the strike was effecting public welfare.

"Our plants throughout the country were able to operate at about 80 per cent of normal during the past week," said Arthur Meeker, vice-president of Armour & Co. "There is no indication that the public will be seriously inconvenienced. Eastern packers have slaughtered heavily and taken up the slack. It is our expectation that we will be operating in normal manner within a week."

SANTA CRUZ ISLAND ORDERED EVALUATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, California—Judge James Trout of San Francisco has issued an order to former trustees of the Santa Cruz Island Corporation to ascertain the exact value of the island, over which there has been a litigation both in the local courts and in San Francisco for the last 10 years.

As soon as this suit is settled, it is expected that a portion of the island belonging to certain heirs of it, will be sold to a pleasure resort syndicate with extensive plans, one of which includes a steamer line to connect this city with the island.

Santa Cruz Island is 25 miles long by 11 miles wide and has heretofore been valued at over $2,000,000, though it has not yet been geologized, so nothing is known of any valuable products it may contain. Another suit for a partition of this island is now pending in the state Supreme Court.

AMERICAN SHIPS MAKE TRADE GAINS

Shipping Board Report Shows 39.8 Per Cent Increase in Value of Imports and Exports Carried in American Bottoms

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"The effect of the ship-building program upon American shipping is clearly shown in the United States' increased share of the carrying trade," says the fifth annual report of the United States Shipping Board, made public yesterday. This report shows that, where in 1914 commodities to the value of $368,359,756 were carried in American vessels, representing 9.7 per cent of our water-borne foreign trade, the percentage had risen at the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1921, to 39.8, the value of imports and exports carried in American bottoms totaling $3,547,647,439.

During the fiscal year, the report states, 218 ships of 1,737,550 dead weight tons were delivered to the Construction Department of the Division of Construction and Repairs. There remained to be constructed 24 steel contract vessels, totaling 276,800 dead-weight tons.

The absence of any outline of the proposed future program for the American Merchant Marine is probably attributable to the fact that the Shipping Board as at present organized had been in office but a little more than two weeks when the report was issued. The present board, headed by Albert D. Lasker, as chairman, explains that the report was prepared by employees of the old board, covering the year's work of that board, and "many of the policies referred to are not the policies of the present Shipping Board, or have been modified to a considerable extent."

According to the report there are 1740 ships owned and controlled by the Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation, and at the close of the year 987 were tied up.

Assets of the corporation as of June 30, last, were $3,070,599,518. The largest item is $2,403,660,511.96 expenditures on purchases, construction and reconditioning owned vessels available and in process; plants, property and equipment are listed at $83,808,037.47, and the remainder of $17,878,708.87 is listed under construction of and improvements to housing projects and transportation facilities. The current assets include $34,047,304 in general cash on hand and $102,860,374.22 for materials, supplies, ship stores, etc. Considerable shrinkage is forecasted by the report in the following items of current assets: Accounts receivable, $234,320,401.41; notes receivable, $78,252,239.98; advances, $31,116,276.23; investments (largely in housing), $84,655,663.72.

Current liabilities are fixed at $123,993,879.

The operation of vessels has netted the board $1,461,458,904, and the operation expense of vessels is given as $2,250,384,700. The receipts for the year were $608,135,420; disbursements of $690,554,426. Cash on hand at the beginning of the year was $116,466,310.

The report shows that 2288 ships were delivered to the board during the year, and these were of 13,359,911 dead weight tons.

Transfer to foreign registry was authorized by the board on 401 American craft of 202,283 gross tons during the year, and the report also states that 113 vessels, largely barges and small craft, were given transfers to Mexican registry."

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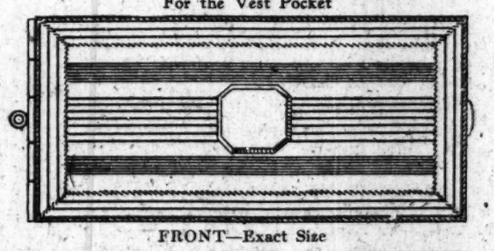
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IS BRITAIN TO HAVE A NEW COALITION?

Signs Point to a Possible Alignment of Liberals Under Lord Grey and Coalition Unionists Under Lord Robert Cecil

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—A further stage has been reached in the change of British political relationships, foreshadowed in The Christian Science Monitor. After an interval of five years, Lord Grey's return to public life is a political event of the first importance. No British statesman is more highly respected at home and abroad than the former Foreign Secretary. People who do not share his political views can but admire his clearsightedness, his high character, his consistent devotion to what he believes to be the true interests of his country and the world.

The Times hails Lord Grey's reappearance in the political arena with unwonted enthusiasm. Having previously welcomed Winston Churchill's speech at Dundee as a contribution to the political education of the electorate, "with even greater heartiness" does it welcome Lord Grey's speech at Berwick. It pays tribute to his "strong sense of duty," the "sterling honesty of his processes of thought," his "pellucid sincerity" and "selfless straightforwardness." The speech consisted almost entirely of a severe indictment of the Coalition, all the more telling because so calm, judicial and free from party feeling.

Able, but Unstable

Examining the Coalition policy in Ireland, Russia, Mesopotamia, France and in regard to Labor and unemployment, Lord Grey found it marked by such instability and inconsistency as to have impaired confidence in the British Government alike in domestic affairs and foreign relations. "There is no lack of ability in the government, but there is nothing more dangerous than great ability and extreme instability, and these constant changes of policy have done more harm than the country realizes." "The moral of it all," comments The Westminster Gazette, "is that we must somehow get back to straightforward and honest politics, in which men of character play a part suited to their character, and government and opposition stand for definite ideas which the public understands."

Lord Robert Cecil has promptly associated himself with Lord Grey's criticism of the government, his plea for a House of Commons which will insure that there is an administration with clear settled views of policy to which it will adhere, and his hope that the next general election will bring about a more normal state of affairs. He refuses to accept the view frequently put forward that, unsatisfactory as is the present government, there is no alternative. "The need of the moment," he insists, "is high character, sober judgment, official experience, and freedom from party prejudice. Above all, we want an administration which will have a clear and definite program and will pursue the even tenor of its way undisturbed by passing gusts of popular excitement." He says that Lord Grey would be just the man to head such a government; he announces that he is prepared to cooperate with him, "not because he is a Liberal, but in spite of that fact," and he urges all those who think on this point as he does, to whatever party they belong, to join in the effort to restore to the country an administration which will give security at home and command confidence abroad.

A Strong Combination

Lord Grey and Lord Robert Cecil, it is generally conceded, would make a strong combination—the one sitting in the Lords, the other in the Commons. Prof. Gilbert Murray has publicly paid tribute to the "extraordinarily skillful work" at the League of Nations Assembly of his colleague in the representation of South Africa, testifying that Lord Robert, who is said by another to have been the outstanding figure at Geneva, is "a great tactician and parliamentarian as well as a thoroughly sincere idealist." As The Westminster Gazette remarks, "it may be that for some time to come all British governments will be more or less coalitions," and a junction of forces between Lord Grey and the Cecils would find much favor and could depend upon much support throughout the country. There is little doubt that Mr. Asquith would be willing to join in such a combination, and Labor might be represented by G. N. Barnes, J. R. Clynes, or Arthur Henderson, or all three.

If the direction of British affairs were in the hands of men of the stamp of those named, good results would follow in all parts of the Empire and indeed throughout the world. They are all strong internationalists in the best sense of the word. The League of Nations is now Lord Robert's predominant interest—one might almost say his consuming passion. Lord Hugh finds the main source of all the sufferings and mischiefs which the peoples of Europe are now enduring in "the spirit of nationalism," which "rages like a pestilence" and is "the curse of Europe." While sorry that America, "for reasons which we regret but which we understand," has remained outside the League, Lord Grey has faith in the absolute sincerity and single-mindedness of the American Government in summoning the Washington Conference, whose object, he says, is of the same sort as that for which the League exists, and he is confident that it has summoned it for no merely national advantage.

LOYALISTS STAND UNITED IN IRELAND

Opposed to the Formation of an All-Ireland Parliament, They Approve Ulster Cabinet Fully

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland — The soldierly bearing and general smartness of the Ulster Imperial Guard was a matter of favorable comment in Belfast on the occasion of the "loyalist" rally to protest against the attempt of the government to deprive Ulster of any of its rights or to put it under an "All Ireland" Parliament. The Guards marched in military formation to the Assembly Hall, where the Lord Mayor presided and to the hall of the Y. M. C. A., where Sir William Coates, a Labor Unionist, occupied the chair. The members of the Ulster Cabinet decided to take no part in the proceedings, but a telegram from Sir James Craig was read, asking them if they would support him and his colleagues in every step they considered necessary to maintain freedom from Sinn Fein domination whilst still striving to attain an honorable peace. "It appears to me," he wired, "that the honor, the prestige, it may be the whole future of our Empire is at stake."

H. M. Pollock, Minister of Finance, also telegraphed to the effect that the recent crisis was due to the "ineptitude and weakness of British statesmanship"; that the recent electoral victory of Northern Unionists proclaimed their right and title to work out their own destiny; that neither compromise nor discussion was possible on certain vital issues, and quoting Kipling' words, "We perish if we yield."

Northern Parliament Unimpaired

In the same tenor was the message from J. M. Andrews, Minister of Labor, who said that the Northern Parliament would be maintained unimpaired, and under no circumstances would his Cabinet agree to an "All-Ireland" Parliament dominated by the enemies of the Empire; and he hoped that loyal Ulster would sacrifice everything rather than yield up any of her interests or rights, and expressed confidence as to the result.

Sir Dawson Bates, Minister for Home Affairs, sent a similar message. That Ulster should be called "the stumblingblock," Milne Barbour described as most unfair, and he stated that for the past 30 years, since the inception of Home Rule, "Ulster has yielded concession after concession, and accepted the new conditions in good faith, and so has made material contribution to the efforts that have been made to bring peace to Ireland, and her acceptance of the 1920 Government of Ireland Act was based on the belief that this represented finality in Irish legislation."

The Lord Mayor of Belfast, speaking at the meeting, disclosed the news that whatever the government proposals might be, he knew they were not acceptable to the Prime Minister of Northern Ireland and his colleagues.

Support Accorded to Cabinet

A resolution proposed by Sir R. Anderson, Lord Mayor of Derry, was unanimously passed and accorded unqualified support to the Ulster Cabinet. He expressed the view that the British Cabinet were using "shock tactics" in order to rush public opinion against Ulster on the whole question. Another was moved by Sir Crawford McCullagh, former Lord Mayor of Belfast, repudiating all proposals for the acceptance of an All-Ireland Parliament, and said that they should "rely on their own strong right arm" and he had no doubt "they should achieve a glorious victory."

The following message was sent to Sir James Craig: "Three great demonstrations were held in Assembly Hall, Grosvenor Hall, and Y. M. C. A. Hall. Thousands were unable to gain admission. There was tremendous enthusiasm, and resolutions were passed by acclamation supporting you and your colleagues in your firm and resolute stand. Ulster is absolutely united against an All-Ireland Parliament.—Signed, Hungerford, secretary, Ulster Unionist Council."

SPANISH CORTES IN SERIOUS MOOD

Debates Reflect Gravity of Situation in Which Nation Finds Itself—Acute Issues Rise From the Morocco Question

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain—Parliamentarians of much experience and a certain impartiality insist that the debates that are now just becoming acute in the Cortes are at the same time the most interesting and by far the most important that have taken place for a very long time in the famous talking chambers of Spain, situated on the bright and gentle slope that leads down from the Calle de San Jeronimo, with the lions couchant, upon which the naughty boys are wont to play on hot and unparliamentary days, as emblems of dignity and seriousness alongside the steps and in front of the majestic columns. Here, the cynics say, more mere words are expended than in any other Parliament the world has ever known—a sensational boast, but perhaps to be justified—but a difference is noted in these moments in that evidently the most eminent deputies are now really more concerned with the substance than the form of their statements. In this they took the key from the Premier, Mr. Maura, who in opening this session of Parliament delivered the plainest and most unrhetoric, artless speech anyone ever remembers to have fallen from his lips.

Everybody instinctively realizes now that the times are very grave indeed, that Spain has definitely to make her choice of ways and that her whole future and fate may depend upon her decision. She is now aware that from the great Morocco war question some new questions have arisen in an acute form, notably that of army efficiency and the military juntas which are not, of course, new questions but old ones to which a new and most impressive meaning is attached. The Cortes knows that the eyes of the world are on these sittings and expressions of moral strength are looked for, and the Cortes knows also that its words and acts are likely to count for much more in the present situation than they have generally done in the past when the inconvenient questions, after being well debated in the flowery way, were just quietly shelved. Morocco cannot be shelved, and that is where the present power of the Cortes enters. The sternest realities are being dealt with, not just ministerial bills that serve as excuses for splendid orations and, having fulfilled their purposes are forthwith cast upon the mammoth rubbish heap of Spain's forsaken intentions.

Subjects of Debate

Moreover there has been much preparation in every way for this parliamentary campaign. Deputies for some time past have been collecting their information, and some of them have been over to Morocco discovering that which they might. Indalecio Prieto, the Bilbao Socialist, who in the last two or three parliaments has made an impression for the strength of his debating power and the pungency of his arguments, but who for a year or so has been suspected of being too complacent with the Conservative forces, has been to Melilla twice, and it is expected that he will have some highly impressive things to say.

In advance, it was gathered that the main and severest subjects of debate would be, firstly, utter army inefficiency, and absolute unpreparedness for such an eventuality as that which arose at Anual in July; something rather worse than inefficiency on the part of a few officers; the circumstances leading up to that disaster; the extent to which the government fulfilled its obligations in speedy supplies thereafter of men and material; the conduct of the military juntas and how it affects army efficiency and discipline in such a crisis as this; and, of course, the two general questions as to whether the whole Morocco enterprise ought to be abandoned or not, or whether, on the other hand, assuming that Spain should go on, she should limit herself to an occupation of the Riffian coast and certain fortified places in the interior (Mr. Maura's July idea, but since much modified) and again whether the pacification, or whatever it is to be called, really exploitation of the zone, leading up to the complete Spanish occupation as protectorate, is to be done by military action of a thorough character in the first place, followed by the political, which is the proposition of General Berenguer, the High Commissioner, whose prestige throughout Spain at the present time is very great—or whether the best should be done in a political way and the military arm used to the smallest possible extent.

The possibilities of discussions on such matters as these are evidently enormous, and from each subject numerous side issues of delicacy and consequence arise. For example, one of the most acute questions of the moment is that of the military juntas who have intervened in two affairs of much importance, one being the intended punishment of three high officers whom the War Minister considered to have been guilty of grave lapses of duty when on active service in Morocco recently, and the other their intervention again in the matter of the proposed promotion of General Berenguer from the grade of general of division to that of lieutenant-general by which his position as High Commissioner and controller of the forces in Morocco would be something less of an anomaly in certain respects than it appears to some at the present time.

This is a question of the greatest importance, for it must always be remembered that the juntas are regarded as being a potential revolutionary force of the first magnitude, standing mainly for the old order but susceptible to various sympathies and alliances in emergencies to secure their own ends. They are in effect an army trade-union, and those who stand out of their organization are marked by them. Just at this moment, when once again the juntas and their status are coming up for the warmest discussion, the idea is being industriously and vigorously circulated that the King is on the side of the juntas, and on notable occasions Don Alfonso has not scrupled to show his inclinations. This may be, and the King and his advisers might put forward the case that in their conduct they were considering the well being and stability of the state.

Scheme for Reconstruction

That is as it may be, but one or two important newspapers are hot upon this trail, and it will probably be found that Don Alfonso will be more frequently and freely mentioned in the Chamber in the days immediately ahead than has been the case for long past. Let it be briefly noted in passing that the King was never apparently more popular than at this time, but obviously the position is exceedingly difficult in many respects.

As before in Parliament, the figure to which most attention is directed is that of the War Minister, John de la Cierva, who was Minister of Public Works in the last government. In the spring we saw this, by far the most active and initiative of Spanish statesmen, with less regard for conventionalities and traditions than any of them, pressing hard upon the Cortes his great scheme for Spanish reconstruction especially in the matter of their railways.

Now we have him in the position of being obliged to defend the army in so far as it can be defended and of explaining and justifying the policy in Morocco. His spring task was hard, his autumn duties are infinitely more so. Mr. de la Cierva, with that peculiar and mysterious serenity of expression, the large blinking eyes that seem to suggest a profundity of knowledge and a most wise reserve, has taken his seat in a characteristic manner of much confidence upon the blue ministerial bench, the front row at the left facing the President.

Extraordinary animation pervades the atmosphere of the Chamber in these days. The people outside wish to know what is said within in a way they never did before. The newspapers have consequently sharpened their enterprise. Spanish fathers and mothers in all the towns and villages of the provinces now have their sons at the war in Morocco; that makes a difference and it is why the debates in the Cortes and the newspaper reports of them count for more than they ever did before. There is going to be less respect for persons and less embellishment of the effective phrase in the Cortes than anybody remembers.

IRISH ENGINEERS' STAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The Institute of Civil Engineers of Ireland is taking steps to insure that the professional status of its members will suffer no detrimental change, whatever the new government of Ireland may be, and they propose applying for a supplementary charter in order that they may be enabled to exclude rigidly the unqualified and untrained from their association.

PALESTINE SEEKING BRITISH JEWS' AID

Sir Alfred Mond Makes Plea in Their Behalf at the First Meeting in London of the Economic Board for Palestine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The first annual meeting of the Economic Board for Palestine was recently held at the board's offices in London. It was stated by the chairman of the meeting in the absence of Sir Alfred Mond, chairman of the executive committee of the board, that Sir Alfred had called the board together in the view that every British Jew must feel a special obligation to give the British Government and the British nation all the help possible in carrying out the extremely difficult task they had undertaken. In that task, as in so many previous matters, the British Government had no ulterior motive, but were following their usual policy of championing the oppressed.

With that feeling, Sir Alfred had consulted several people who had shown an interest in the matter and most of them were now members of the Economic Board. Dr. Weizmann, who had always very strongly welcomed the formation of the board, had also been consulted, and at that first annual meeting the Zionist organization was represented by Mr. Joseph Cowen. It was felt by the members of the Economic Board that the best way to make the task of creating a Jewish national home in Palestine a success was to promote economically successful enterprises there, and that was the object they had in view.

Much Capital Called For

The utilization of the water power which at present flowed unused to the sea and was the country's most valuable potential asset, harbors, houses, credit facilities for industry, agriculture, irrigation and many other similar elemental basic industries, were all urgent necessities and many of them were likely to be good investments. A great deal of capital, however, would be necessary.

The board might get some money from the Jewish public on a non-commercial basis because of their feeling for Palestine, but it was impossible to get capital on the scale that would be required unless people were convinced that the enterprises were sound business undertakings and that they would be properly managed. It had been the endeavor of the executive committee of the board to obtain members of proved capacity and judgment. The original idea was to have 50 members and so far the numbers had not quite reached that figure.

Another point in view was the cooperation with other bodies working in Palestine so as to coordinate all the activities falling within the economic sphere. To this end members nominated by the Zionist Organization and by the Jewish Colonization Association were serving on the executive committee of the board. Also, they had been assured of the support of those in America, as well as in other countries, who shared their views and their objects.

Power from the Jordan

The most urgent needs for Palestine were the hydro-electric projects for obtaining power from the Jordan and other rivers and also the question of the harbor. As soon as there seemed any possibility of getting the large amount of capital required, Mr. Rutenberg would probably submit a definite scheme for a hydro-electric power station to utilize the water power that was already available. It was also hoped to proceed almost immediately with the necessary preliminary boring and sounding for the harbor. The economic board would be able to perform a useful junction in connection with both those enterprises.

Apart from those larger schemes which would necessarily take time, there were a large number of small promising propositions. It had been proposed that there should be a number of companies formed, one for each proposition, but it had been decided that the most practical way was the formation of a company, to be called the Palestine Company, with a capital which had been provisionally fixed at £200,000. The object of that company would be to invest in those undertakings and enable them to be started after they had been examined on the spot by a representative of the board.

House Building in Palestine

The Palestine Company would have a representative in Palestine who would act as their agent and sit as their nominee on the boards of any companies in which they might make investments and who would be responsible for seeing they were efficiently managed. It was proposed that the Economic Board should appoint half the directors of the Palestine Company and should, so far as might be, control the operations of the company.

One of the most urgent of the various undertakings which had come before the executive was of course to assist in house building in Palestine. Another enterprise which looked rather promising was a transport scheme for bringing corn and other produce across the Red Sea into Palestine, and, conversely, for sending merchandise from Palestine into Transjordania. The government of Palestine was also interested in this, as the company, if formed, would have a contract with them for the conveyance of mails and troops. Such an enterprise might do a great deal for the backward regions east and southeast of the Dead Sea.

The Economic Board was also anxious to help the production of articles of general use, for which the country was at present dependent on imports, and there was a salt scheme before the board, which looked as though it would be able to take almost the first place among the schemes which had been proposed.

BRITISH GENEALOGIST MAKES DISCOVERY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—A discovery of considerable interest to American genealogists and others who are interested in family history has recently been announced by the Society of Genealogists of London. The record of a million apprenticeship indentures has been found in the vaults of Somerset House, dating between 1710 and 1810.

An act was passed, it is stated, after the wars in which the Duke of Marlborough earned his fame, levying a tax on all money paid for the apprenticeship of youths. Gerald Fothergill, who is a member of the society, holds that in order to levy the tax a record must have been kept by the state department responsible for its collection. He found these records in the Inland Revenue Department of Somerset House. The discovery was made some years ago, but it is only recently that permission was obtained to take the heavy ledgers from their home in the Strand and place them in the Public Record Office, where they are being indexed and a synopsis prepared.

Speaking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Fothergill said that the importance of the discovery was the fact that genealogists in tracing back the history of a family found it very difficult to know from which parish the family came. There was no compulsory registration of genealogical facts in Great Britain until 1837. These records, however, went back a hundred years before that date and gave information of the apprentice, his father, and the parish in which they resided; also they stated the name and place of residence of the professional man or trader to whom the lad was apprenticed. He considered it a most important find from the point of view of American family history, since, doubtless, many of those mentioned had emigrated to America. It was, he considered, the most important genealogical event since wills were made available to the public.

Many interesting historical facts are also revealed. It may be remembered that Charles Dickens places the premium paid by David Copperfield when he was articled to a proctor at Doctors Commons at £1000. These records show that in several cases a much larger sum was paid. It is often said that sons of noble families in Great Britain disdained to enter commerce. It is here found that many younger sons of noble and wealthy families were entered as apprentices to merchants. Sometimes the premium was £5000 in money value as it is known today. This is explained by the fact that if a merchant succeeded in bringing valuable cargo from the East his fortune would often be made in a single voyage. If it was a risk, the stakes were high.

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FRANCE IN NEED OF GERMAN LABORERS

Inhabitants of Somme Area Are Abandoning Objections to Having Germans in Their Midst—Leaders Approve Idea

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—While there is perturbation in France about the prospects of Germany's bankruptcy, at the same time practical members of the Cabinet are endeavoring to carry the realist program of reparations a stage further. If the Wiesbaden accord, which should assure France of much-required German goods and matériel whatever may be the purely monetary position, is a great step in advance, the new proposal to introduce actual German labor into the devastated regions is perhaps a still more important step.

That is the possibility envisaged in the conferences which have been taking place at the Ministry of Liberated Regions. It should be noted that the present proposition was made by French and German working-class organizations. It is hoped to reconstruct rapidly 11 villages in the Département of the Somme, situated between Peronne and Chaulnes. This district is still in a deplorable state. It appears likely that unless German workmen are brought in, this and other parts of the north will for a long time be more or less unhabitable.

Rightly understood, the true interests of France would have been, three years ago, to have arranged with Germany for the speedy restoration of the invaded provinces by means of German labor and German matériel. Had this been possible the north and east would today be flourishing instead of still being in a condition that is far from satisfactory. There would not have been these perpetual wrangles about the indemnity which have broken the entente cordiale between England and France. France would be prosperous and Germany would not be in danger of bankruptcy. England would have had her compensation in a settled Europe with excellent trading markets. America, too, would have profited in the same way.

Sentimental Objection to Plan

That France without assistance cannot quickly restore these regions has long been apparent. But it is not difficult to understand the objections that were raised and that made it practically impossible even to examine such a scheme. There was a sentimental objection to the presence of Germans. There was an economic objection on the part of French contractors and manufacturers. The French workers also were afraid of being thrown out of work—though the fact is that there is plenty of work in France and extremely little unemployment.

When the writer interviewed Raymond Poincaré in March last, he obtained the first clear intimation that France should, in the opinion of statesmen, admit the idea of German cooperation. Since then the Loucheur accord respecting the supply of German matériel has been carried through. Mr. Poincaré, while he would admit a certain number of Germans, would have their services utilized in what he called the Red Zone, and would take care that no German colonies were formed in France. The present measures have due regard to these reservations. The particular district in the Somme is one which is in thorough disrepair, and the number of workers thus imported will be limited.

The French working-class organization, so far from being hostile, was among the first to favor the scheme. The German working-class organizations were entirely in accord. These two groups, representing the national trade unions, have held many meetings.

At the Paris conference held under government auspices the first subjects to consider were the measures of order to be taken. The risk of riots is obvious, and Louis Loucheur has always declared that the approbation of the project by the French Government was subordinated to the acceptance by the French inhabitants of the German workers.

Public Favorable to Scheme

The Prefect of the Somme announced that he had brought together the mayors of the various communes to ascertain their opinions on this point. Would the populations receive the Germans without protest? The reply given by the mayors was that the French public is favorable. The moment it can be shown that the reconstruction of houses will be more rapid, workers of no matter what nationality will be welcomed. At present too many unfortunate families are living in the most primitive and provisional habitations. Mr. Loucheur, however, in order that there should be no misunderstanding, demanded that the inhabitants should draw up a formal document bearing their signatures and notifying their acceptance. It is obvious that the full accord of the inhabitants is indispensable.

The measures of public order proposed by the French police for the surveyance of the German workers were also discussed. The German workers will be examined on the frontiers both on their entry and on their return. Moreover, they will not be allowed to leave the particular sector to which they will be sent. Any agitation of any kind will result in the immediate expulsion of those held to be responsible.

The curious thing, when one compares the present attitude of the French authorities and the French publicists with their attitude of a year ago, is that no protests on political or sentimental grounds are now raised, and these projects are supported by the most intransigeant patriots. Indeed it has become clear that whatever talk there may continue to be of immense payments in money, the only sound and sensible scheme of reparations is that which avails itself not only of German matériel but of German labor. Necessarily somewhat elaborate arrangements have to be made before the scheme can be realized. Were any serious incidents to arise it would become more difficult than ever to proceed with practical projects.

Arrangements Looked For

Nevertheless, although the matter still remains in the delicate stage, it may be regarded as certain that arrangements between the French and German governments, between the French and German trade unions, between the French inhabitants and their cooperative societies, and the German workers and their special organizations, are now inevitable.

The Somme operations must be regarded rather in the nature of an experiment. If they succeed, the system will be definitely adopted and extended. If they break down—which is improbable—the solution of the problem will be farther off than ever. At the various conferences in France were present the Minister of Public Works, the Minister of the Liberated Regions, the representatives of the Foreign Office, the representatives of the Northern and Eastern railroads, the representatives of the Federation of Employers, and many technicians.

The situation which was presented was as follows: there is now practically no unemployment in France, and if rapid reconstruction of the ruins of war is demanded there must be an introduction of foreign labor to make up for the disappearance of over 1,500,000 able Frenchmen. France has always had to have recourse to foreign labor. Even in March, 1911, in the 10 devastated départements, there were already 336,000 foreign workers. In the département of the Nord the 177,000 workers were chiefly Belgians and in Meurthe-et-Moselle the 65,000 foreign workers were Italians. Since the war there has been very little augmentation of these figures. It is estimated that masons, carpenters, and so forth, are required to the number of at least 100,000. Some of them doubtless can be found in Italy, Poland, and Tzecho-Slovakia, and it must not be forgotten that the problem is in some sense an ethnic problem. It is foreseen that many of these immigrants will remain in France and it is necessary that they should be easily assimilated. But the problem is also an economic one, and if Germany cannot pay in cash it is considered that she can maintain a number of workmen. The truth is that France, like the United States, has always been a great assimilator of foreigners. It is highly probable that many of these German workmen will settle down and become—they or their offspring—good Frenchmen.

AUSTRALIA TO HAVE OVERSEAS WIRELESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Parliament must decide the issue recently placed before it by the Prime Minister, W. M. Hughes, and decide for an imperial wireless scheme with relay stations, or for the establishment of a private system between Australia and England with a direct government interest. Mr. Hughes seemed to incline to the latter plan, owing to the objection to a relay system.

It is an open secret that the company in view is the Amalgamated Wireless (Australia) Limited. E. T. Fisk, the managing director, says that his company is now fully prepared to establish direct wireless service between Australia and England and between western Canada and Australia. He is also prepared to equip the capital cities of each state so that they will be able to take advantage of a cheap and rapid service.

HOW FREEMASONS REGARD THE STATE

Speaker at Sunderland, England, Says Masonry Stands for Organic Conception of State

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The Marquess of Londonderry has presented to the recently consecrated Stewart Lodge, No. 4261, at Sunderland, a handsome silver collar bearing the monogram "L. S." and the Stewart crest in alternate links. The collar was handed over by Lord Ravensworth during the consecration ceremony to the first master, William Hall. In a few appropriate remarks Lord Ravensworth referred to the association of the Londonderry family with Freemasonry in the province and to the fact that Lord Londonderry's grandfather was provincial grand master for Durham.

The Lord Mayor of London, Alderman Sir James Roll, past grand treasurer, who was dining with the Charles Dickens Lodge, heard that the Perseverance Lodge, the membership of which consists largely of officials of the corporation, was dining in the same building. He visited the lodge and found presiding as master a brother who was footman to him during his shrievalty. The Lord Mayor, addressing the brethren, expressed his pleasure at finding himself in their company and congratulated the master upon his attainment to that dignity.

Masonic Sunday Observed

Sunderland has just held a Masonic Sunday with a service at the parish church when the lessons were read by the provincial grand master, Lord Ravensworth, and the address was delivered by Bishop Hensley Henson, past grand chaplain. In the course of his remarks he said that whenever society was working badly men were inclined to turn with impatient and suspicious minds to the study of its constitution, to challenge its order, and to cast about for some better system. Society had been brought under the sinister experience of revolution. If they considered the state of things today they would not doubt they were passing through a revolutionary phase. Whether they would escape the crowning disaster of revolution would depend upon the extent to which the people held right views about the state, and upon the type of citizenship prevalent among them.

To change the local system would not necessarily improve matters, and might not improbably make them worse. The unity of England, past, present, and future, was the great assumption of English patriotism in peace and war. Rightly conceived, patriotism was an indispensable part of social morality. Just as the man whose own family life was pure and happy, understood, appreciated, and championed the cause of family life everywhere, so the true patriot, loving his own country with passionate ardor, was able to respect the feelings and claims of other patriots. Patriotism was a key to the just interpretation of political issues, as well as guarantee of loyalty to the country's cause, and was as potent in time of peace as in war. The present moral aspect of the country was profoundly unsatisfactory, and they could not conceal from themselves the extreme difficulty of the economic problem which a modern industrial community had to solve.

Organic Conception of State

It was comparatively easy to frame a coherent and attractive program of social reconstruction while the problem of markets was ignored, and the question was simplified into one of industrial method of distribution of wealth. But there was little use in any discussion of the social question which did not face fairly the actual conditions under which a vast population dependent upon foreign trade could maintain itself. These difficulties were enormously increased by what the war had left behind. All the more precious consequently were the factors in English society which confirmed the true conception of the state as a body. The fraternity of Freemasons was one of these salutary factors. Freemasons stood for the organic conception of the state and believed in labor as the primary condition of a self-respecting citizenship. It pictured the nation as a family and placed benevolence in the first place in the scheme of civic obligation.

Eight years ago Liverpool organized a lodge for members of the timber trade, which was known as the Sylvanus, No. 3670. In spite of the proverb "What Lancashire thinks today London thinks tomorrow," it has taken London eight years to organize a similar lodge. It has just been consecrated by the grand secretary, and it will be known as the Arbor Lodge, No. 4318. It starts off with 34 founders and it has 37 applications for joining membership and 52 applications for initiation. In his oration the past assistant grand chaplain dealt largely with the symbolism of trees, remarking that it was not too visionary to find in sheltering branches a symbol of the protecting care which Freemasonry takes of the young committed to its charge in the Masonic institutions. The old village green with its spreading oak, around which the people who had borne the heat and burden of the day rest, might be the Masonic symbol of the care of others.

Big Lodges at Disadvantage

A solemn warning was issued by the grand secretary and the grand director of ceremonies not to make their lodge too big. The advisers of the grand master, they said, did not look with favor upon big lodges, as it was there impossible for all the members to get to know each other, which was one of the objects of a Masonic lodge.

The Masonic Million Memorial Fund may now be regarded as certain of accomplishment. At a Masonic gathering, Sir Alfred Robbins, who may be regarded as the organizer of the scheme, in response to the grand master's wish, said he could assert with the utmost confidence that he had never felt more certain than at that hour that the appeal was assured of an absolutely successful response. In erecting such a temple they were but following the example of those brethren who erected the present structure. They did not count the pence; they insured the permanence. They had an idea that would last for many generations, and they were desirous of erecting a glorious and lasting temple, perfect in its parts and honorable to the builders.

QUESTION AS TO FIRST AVIATOR AGAIN RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—As a result of a determined effort in the United States to rob the Wright brothers of the honor of being the first to produce a practicable flying machine, and to give it to Prof. S. P. Langley of the Smithsonian Institution Griffith Brewer, who has for many years been associated with the Wrights and who in 1914 expressed doubts about the alleged flight of the Langley machine, recently placed before the Royal Aeronautical Society the results of investigations he has made in America.

He stated that the trials of the Langley aeroplane at Hammondsport were inaccurately reported to the Smithsonian Institution, and produced a mass of proof in denial of the claim that the original Langley machine failed solely through the failure of the launching apparatus and was wrecked without having a fair opportunity to prove whether it was capable of flying. It may be remembered that the Wright machine was first flown with a motor in December, 1903, and that the Wright brothers and Langley were working contemporaneously at widely separated places.

In order to prove that the original Langley machine would have flown had it been provided with a suitable motor, it was resuscitated and, under the direction of Glenn H. Curtiss, fitted with an engine and flown. But Mr. Brewer was able to prove by photographs that the original machine was considerably altered before it would fly, and that afterward it was again reconstructed in its original form for exhibition in the United States National Museum.

Professor Langley, of course, was in no way responsible for what had been done, and Mr. Brewer was particular to point out that the whole thing would have been abhorrent to him.

"FLAG INCIDENT" IN SYDNEY EXPLAINED

Lord Mayor's Action, in Substituting for British Flag That of Australia, Was Repudiated by Returned Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—When returned soldiers under the command of a captain took the Union Jack from the Prime Minister's motor car in Sydney, and hoisted it amid the applause of the onlookers on the main flagpole of the Sydney Town Hall, they were giving the retort courteous to the Lord Mayor, Alderman W. H. Lambert, who had been responsible for what is now known as the flag incident.

In accordance with the instructions of the town clerk, T. H. Nesbit, flags were recently flown at half-mast over the Town Hall in honor of John Storey, the former Premier. On the main flagpole over the balcony was the Union Jack and at the entrance to the Town Hall, immediately underneath, were flying the blue and red Australian flags. The Lord Mayor sent a message to the town clerk stating that one of the Australian flags must be flown on the highest point and the Union Jack on the pole underneath. Mr. Nesbit, who had been intrusted by the City Council with the responsibility for the flying of flags, refused to obey the Lord Mayor. After controversy the Lord Mayor gave instructions to another official, who placed one of the Australian flags in place of the Union Jack. The town clerk subsequently protested to the finance committee of the City Council. In his letter he said:

Union Jack First

"I deeply regret the divergence of opinion, but as I believe that my view is right and that the flags were properly placed in the first instance, seeing that the Union Jack cannot properly be flown under or below any other flag, I am obliged to ask to be relieved from all responsibility hereafter. So long as the Commonwealth of Australia is an integral constituent part of the British Empire, so long must the Union Jack take precedence, and if I am to be held responsible under the resolution then I respectfully submit that my decisions are final and that the authority vested in me by council cannot be superseded, except by the council itself under a resolution withdrawing the responsibility previously conferred upon me."

The Labor Party, to which Alderman Lambert belongs, has a slight majority in the City Council, and by a majority of one vote the finance committee voted to defer consideration, which may amount to shelving the question.

The incident caused indignation and this was expressed a few days later by the Prime Minister, W. M. Hughes, at a citizens' reception to him in Sydney. It was in connection with the welcome to Mr. Hughes that the returned soldiers, noticing that there was no flag flying on the town hall, ran up the Union Jack on the main flagpole, where it stayed until dusk, the town clerk refusing to order its removal and pointing out that once the Union Jack had been hoisted it could not be taken down until sunset.

The Prime Minister declared that the hauling down of the Union Jack and its replacement by the Australian flag had behind it a disloyal motive and that the men who did these things were not true representatives of Australians, who knew them for what they were—men who were bent upon the national and political destruction of the Commonwealth and the British Empire.

"Flag of Our Ancestors"

"The Australian flag is a replica of the Union Jack, which is the flag of our ancestors, the flag that is everywhere flown and honored and respected throughout the Empire," continued Mr. Hughes. "The destiny of the Australian people under the Southern Cross is bound up with the Union Jack. Australia must stand or fall with it. There is nothing in or associated with the Union Jack to which any loyal Australian can take offense. What is it to which these men take offense? It is the association of the Union Jack with the British Empire. They forget the fact that the Commonwealth of Australia was established under the law of the United Kingdom. The preamble of our Constitution shows that the Commonwealth is indissolubly bound up with the British Empire."

The Prime Minister declared that the policy of the overwhelming majority of Australians was support of the flag and the Constitution, and loyalty to the Commonwealth and the Empire. Mr. Hughes said that the disloyalists had found the Labor Party a great movement into which the people were gathered—a movement that for 25 years had proved its worth—and they had destroyed it, made it a thing without life, a mere fading phantom.

Lord Mayor Explains

The Lord Mayor issued the following statement to the press, in explanation of his action in transposing the flags:

"I would like to say that, in conformity with the principles and requirements of the Australian Constitution (approved by the Australian people as a result of a plebiscite vote) and indorsed by a vote of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Australian flag was given the foremost position at the Town Hall by the instruction of the Lord Mayor. The Australian flag has been adopted by the Australian people, and as far as I am concerned it will always take precedence over other flags. Those who are prepared to sink the Australian sentiment and Australian interests are no good to me or any other member of the Australian Labor Party."

Dr. Mannix, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne, made what seemed an indirect allusion to the incident when he referred at a Roman Catholic gathering—that of the Hibernian Benefit Society—to the Sinn Fein flag as the only flag he cared to carry as an Irishman. Later, speaking to the Roman Catholic Returned Soldiers and Sailors Association of New South Wales, Archbishop Mannix said:

"The returned soldiers are not ashamed of the flag of the Empire. Why should they be ashamed of the flag they have saved from disaster and dishonor—the flag that they, more than all other soldiers in the war, carried to victory? Our returned soldiers are no more ashamed of the Union Jack than I am. Being intelligent as well as brave men, those soldiers realize that Australia has no quarrel with England or with the flag of the Empire. They are loyal to the Empire and honor the Empire flag. At the same time they know how to keep that flag in its proper place. Most of them, perhaps all, agree with me that Australia should be first in their loyalty, first in their affection. They also agree with me when I say now, as I have said before, that the Australian flag should have and hold the highest place on the pole."

QUEENSLAND WANTS HIGH BANANA TARIFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland—When the House of Representatives imposed a duty on imported bananas of 8s. 4d. a cental, or a penny a pound, banana growers of this State were jubilant and the Fijian growers incensed. Now that the federal Senate has reduced this duty to 4s. 2d. a cental, or a halfpenny a pound, the Queensland representatives are seeking a compromise of 6s. a cental.

A measure which may cause complications has been introduced into the Legislative Assembly of this State. It is intended to exclude Asiatics who may be employed in the banana industry. The bill provides for a dictation test to be applied to persons engaged in the cultivation of bananas, whether individually, or in partnership with others, or in the employ of another. The penalty, in the case of anyone engaging in the industry without a certificate showing that he has passed the dictation test, will be a fine of £100 and the forfeiture of the crop of bananas. In the case of an employee working without obtaining his certificate he will be fined £2 a day and the employer £5 a day, but if the employer is a firm, a corporation or a partnership, the penalty will be £10 a day, the fine in each case covering the period for which the prohibited person is employed.

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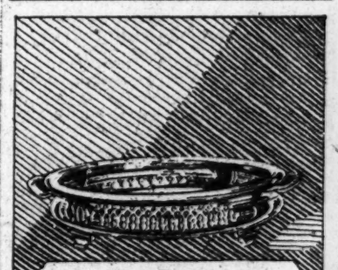

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Trek of the Mounted Police

It seems almost impossible to believe that only 50 years ago half of Canada, namely that vast expanse of fertile territory lying between Winnipeg and the Pacific coast, was a lawless, uncivilized wilderness peopled scantily by Indians, half-breeds, traders and pioneers, possessing no regular lines of communication with the outside world and thought to be of little real value anyway in comparison with eastern Canada. But worth it or not, the Dominion had to govern this 2,300,000 square miles of territory acquired by the Rupert's Land Act of 1868 and with as little expense as possible. She had a tiny population and, of course, a scanty income, only about $20,000,000 a year for all purposes, which was the amount the United States was spending upon its western Indians alone, and it looked as though she was going to have her hands full, to put it mildly. Traders from across the border were coming into the country in ever increasing numbers, bargaining with the Indians and stirring up an enmity that might be fanned at any time into open warfare. Of course this was against the law, but what did they care for the law when it was a thousand miles away! They simply laughed at the government and grew rich.

Now there happened to be in power in Ottawa the first great Prime Minister of this new Dominion, Sir John A. Macdonald. He saw that something must be done and done quickly to make the northwest territories safe for settlers and also for a transcontinental railroad that he had promised British Columbia he would build. He could not afford an army, such as the United States had, but he could a police force, and so the Royal North-West Mounted Police came into being.

These, of course, would not be like regular police. They must be capable horsemen, cool, resourceful, indifferent to hardship, wiry, indeed, they must be prepared for any emergency and never hesitate on the path of duty. It was not their numbers nor their red uniforms that would stamp out crime and restore half a continent to peace, but the respect they would instill into the hearts of the lawless. It was a forlorn hope, thought many, a foolish sacrifice of a gallant little body of men. What an American army had accomplished only after years of fighting and the expenditure of nearly a billion dollars it was presumptuous to expect a few police to do.

In 1873 three troops of 50 men each collected at Fort Garry (Winnipeg); the following year another 150 joined them, and in July, 1875, the whole force set out on its 800-mile trek from Manitoba to the foothills of the Rockies. Lieut.-Col. George A. French of the Royal Artillery was in command with the title of commissioner, and Inspector J. F. McLeod was assistant commissioner. The cavalcade consisted of ox carts, cannon, ammunition wagons, "Red River carts" piled with farming utensils, flour, oats, tools and everything needed by pioneer as well as policeman, mounted troopers and live stock, and straggled out over four or five miles of country. To the few stray Indians and settlers who watched it pass it must have appeared a gallant and picturesque sight. First came A division with dark bay horses and 13 wagons, then B with browns, C with light chestnuts drawing guns and ammunition, D with grays, E with black mounts, and F with light bays, and you may be sure that everything was as spick and span as rag and polish could make it.

The horses were the first consideration, as is usual with a mounted unit, and caused considerable difficulty before they grew accustomed to long marches and prairie grass feed. Then they had a most inconvenient trick of stampeding at every excuse, and in a country as big and fenceless as the northwest territories it was no joke to find and round up perhaps 100 strays at once. Sometimes the troopers wasted three or four days in this way.

By August 12 the police arrived at Old Wives Creek, where they stayed for a few days. Here a number of the Sioux of the Sipeton tribe paid them a visit and got their first glimpse of a scarlet coat. Now they began to hear weird tales of the half-breeds and smugglers, how they had constructed forts and intended to fight to the finish. Pushing on, at last they arrived at the forks of the Bow and Belly rivers, their journey's end. Two months' travel and, with the exception of a few Indian tepees, not a human habitation had been seen! Here, in what is now southern Alberta, a fort was built of cottonwood pickets and mud, and Colonel McLeod and 150 police were left to spend the winter. Inspector Jarvis had already been sent up to Ettice and Edmonton with most of A troop, and Inspector Carvell to Ft. Pelly and Swan River with E troop, so that the commissioner took only 50 men back with him to Ft. Garry.

The great trek was over, and now it was the duty of 250 police to assert the Queen's authority over a wilderness almost as large as Europe. And what was the result? On December 4 of the same year Colonel McLeod wrote a letter to the commissioner, which was carried out by way of Ft. Benton, in Montana, which contained the following paragraph:

"I am happy to be able to report the complete stoppage of the (illicit) trade throughout the whole of this section of the country, and that the riots, which in former years were almost of a daily occurrence, are now entirely at an end; in fact, a more peaceable community than this, with a very large number of Indians camped along the river, could not be found anywhere. Every one unites in saying how wonderful the change is. People never lock their doors at night, and have no fear of anything being stolen which is left lying about outside; whereas, just before our arrival gates and doors were all fastened at night, and nothing could be left out of sight."

What more need be said? The impossible had been accomplished by a handful of quiet, courageous men with right upon their side and a vast and fertile land had been "civilized" over night!

A Morning Ride

Grasp the reins, put your foot in the stirrup, give a spring, and you are in the saddle, ready to roam anywhere, or gallop over meadows, follow shady woodsy trails, uphill and down dale, early on a wonderful autumn morning.

I love to feel the air fan my cheek as I ride, and to feel the motion of my horse; to grip tightly with my knees and swing along at an easy canter. Then, too, the air in the early morning is so much nicer than it is at any other time of day. It is so fresh, so exhilarating, that you feel as if you would like to ride far into the night.

The dew is everywhere, on the grass in the meadows, on the bushes, and on the leaves of the trees, giving everything a fresh, crisp look.

The coloring this time of year is so wonderful. The meadows, brown and yellow, and the distant view of the hills and woods makes them seem as if they were soft, fluffy bits of flame, yellow, and russet, with a few brilliant dashes of red. There is a particularly lovely place where a giant oak which has put on a dress of wonderful bright yellow, stands alone, apart from the other trees, on a slight incline. There is a small still pond below, and on its silent surface is mirrored the reflection of that oak, sharply outlined against the blue sky, with pieces of azure peeping between the leaves. Truly, it is a beautiful picture.

The birds twitter and call as you ride by, disturbing them at their breakfasts. A squirrel whisks across your path, barely escaping the horse's hoofs, and then stops at the other side of the road to fuss and chatter at you. From some rocks, shaded by a cluster of tres, a chipmunk warily peeps out.

The apple trees on the far side of stone walls, are still a glossy green, in pleasant contrast to the other trees, while the apples serve as a kind of decoration, for they look like shining, red globes. If any are within easy reach, it is fun to pick one and munch it on your ride slowly homeward, enjoying the gorgeous scenery. Whoever wants to go home on such a morning?

An Eskimo Newspaper

Perhaps you did not know that the Eskimos have newspapers? One of them, published as late as 1874, is mentioned in the Encyclopedia Britannica. And the name of this journal? Well, if you really wish to know its name, here it is:

Atwagaglidlintit Nalinginarmik Inaruminassasurmik Univkat.

This name, in plain English, means, "Something for reading. Accounts of all entertaining subjects."

My Umbrella

I think I'll carry my umbrella
Out into the rain,
And walk around,
And walk around,
And walk around, again.
Oh, my umbrella's red, you know,
As red as red can be;
It's gay and red,
It's bright and gay,
And cheerful, as you see.
Oh, I think I'll carry my umbrella
Out into the rain,
Out into the rain!

The Club for Fur

There was quite a considerable hubhub as all the dwellers on the common were collecting at the cross-roads to attend the meeting which had been adjourned from the previous evening. It will be remembered that Billy Button, Bob Tail, and Binkie Boo, the enterprising bunnies, had called a meeting with Billy Button in the chair, or, to be more exact, on the red pillar box for want of a chair—at which it was decided to start a village club and to invite all the inhabitants of the common to consider its formation. When the assembly appeared complete, Billy Button rose on the tips of his toes and in his squeakiest voice called for order. As soon as he could get a hearing, he gave it as his considered opinion that it was quite time to get on with the important business on hand. Whereupon it was proposed by Mr. Godfrey Goose and seconded by Mr. Dothan Duck that Billy Button be again invited to take the chair or rather the red pillar box. Having been hoisted on to the pillar box with not quite all the elegance that could have been desired for so important an officer, Billy Button announced that the first item on the agenda was to consider suitable accommodation for the club. Several plans were offered and then Miss Alicia Goat proposed that inquiries be made to see if the two old windmills standing on the edge of the common could be hired. Up jumped Mr. Bernard Bantam Cock and said these windmills belonged to the man in chairman if it was not usual at such meetings to have a secretary.

"Oh whisk my whiskers what an oversight," said the chairman, "perhaps someone will propose a secretary." "No," gobbled Mr. James Turkey, "it is far more democratic to elect our officers by ballot. That is the way officers are elected in all the best organizations."

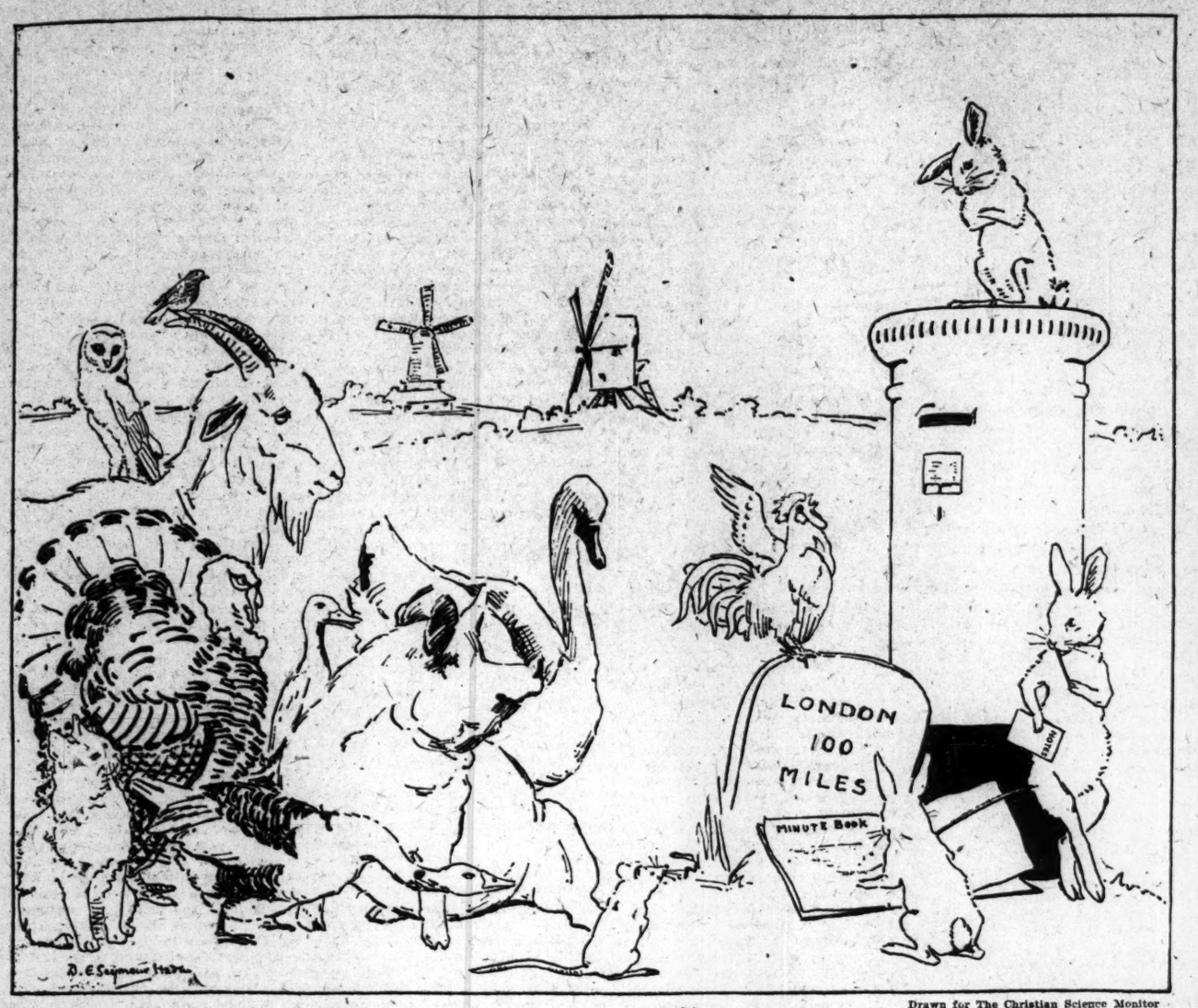
"Very well," squeaked the chairman, "pass round the ballot papers." After all the assembly had written the name of the secretary of their choice and the papers had been collected by Mr. Water Rat, the chairman announced that Binkie Boo had been elected. The meeting then proceeded to consider the constitution and rules. After some discussion it was agreed that the drafting of them should be left to a committee composed of Mr. Aurelius Owl, Mrs. Jemima Pussy and Miss Alicia Goat. Mr. Aurelius Owl thereupon rose and said that as a member of this committee, which had been appointed to carry out one of the most important duties which had ever been allotted to any committee, he invited this far-seeing and progressive meeting to give them some plans on which to work. Everybody tried to address the meeting at once, so full of plans were they all. Squeak as did Billy Button in his shrillest tones, he could not restore order until up rose Mrs. Cecilia Swan, and, standing on one leg, straining her beautiful white neck to its fullest extremity, she was able at length to make herself heard through the penetrating tones of her most mellifluous voice. She then upbraided the meeting for so far forgetting itself to cause this unseemly uproar.

Greatly humbled by this well-merited rebuke the meeting settled down to order once more. Mr. Godfrey Goose, in a well-balanced speech, said he hoped the club would be formed on high democratic ideals, and without any taint of patronage from anyone. Mr. Robin Cock Robin expressed the opinion that the club should be open to all their hairy, furry, feathery and bristly friends whether two-legged or four-legged, and irrespective of political opinions, and that it should be carried on for the purposes of education, art, literature, music and recreation, and the merriest of evenings. The question of music was not to be defined too exactly at the special request of Mr. Paul Pig, who doubtless had certain qualms as to whether his own voice would be included within that term. His grunts were not audible in all parts of the meeting, but this much was heard in the press seats. The rules were to include:

(1) Feet, paws, trotters and hoofs to be wiped before entering club premises.

(2) All criticisms and plans to be brought forward at meetings; such criticisms and plans not to be talked over, discussed, squeaked about, or grunted at before hand, thus to promote strict impartiality and democracy. If any member does not understand these terms it shall be considered his bounden duty to make himself acquainted with them immediately, and, if necessary, purchase for his use, a dictionary.

Other plans were being put forward so rapidly that the chairman felt himself obliged to point out that the committee had now been given ample to go on with, and asked them to submit their draft at a meeting to be held that day week. There being no other business, the chairman thanked the meeting for the work they had got through and declared it closed.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The inauguration of the club

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Our fire sings a cheerful song

Our Fire

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Our fire sings a cheerful song,
"Crackle, crackle," says he.
Our fire sings a cheerful song,
All the blowy winter long.
The snow is falling steadily.
On every house and bush and tree,
And it hears our fire a-singing, oh,
"Crackle, crackle," says he.

Forts and Fiddlers

At the end of their first month in Florida, Donald and Jeanne had become somewhat accustomed to the strangeness of everything, and they no longer thought it funny to have palms and oranges, instead of maples, in their front yard.

One Friday evening Daddy told them that the next day they were going on a boat trip and "You'll see lots of things, from forts to fiddlers," he promised them. Daddy's friend was captain of a government boat, used for taking mail and various supplies to the island fort, as well as furnishing a means for the soldiers to get to and from the mainland. As there were very few passengers at this season, he had invited his friends to make the trip with him.

The boat left the wharf quite early in the morning, and the twins stayed on deck until the sun was high. Then the mate invited them down to see the machinery—great shining brass things—but Jeanne thought it was too warm to stay long in the engine room, so she went out to the edge of the bow, and watched the nose of the boat pushing its way through the water. As they got farther from land they passed all sorts of boats, from the little excursions, their decks crowded with people, to the big ocean freight steamers, some with queer foreign names and flags, and others with "U. S." on the stern. On all of the freighters were signs of great activity; some men were washing the decks, others were polishing the rails, and on one great schooner a man was in the crow's nest, the lookout near the top of the highest mast.

Just then Jeanne saw what appeared to be half of a brown hoop above the water on one side of the boat, but it disappeared at once, while, at the same time, a little jet of water shot up into the air. Then she saw another—then two more, and in a minute they were coming and going on all sides. Daddy was talking to one of the men on the upper deck, but when Jeanne called to him he looked where she was pointing, and exclaimed:

"Porpoises! I never saw so many!" and went to get Mother and Donald to come and see them. The three came down to the bow, where Jeanne was, just as she bent over the rail again.

"Oh! Look, look! Here are three great big fish right along the side of the boat!" she cried. They all looked over, and Daddy said that those were the porpoises. Then they had an opportunity to watch them "roll," for every minute one would arch himself, circle out of the water, and at the same time blow a spout of water from a hole in the top of his head. They raced along with the boat, propelling themselves only by moving their tails from one side to the other.

The porpoises accompanied them until they were only a short distance from the island, and then left, as suddenly as they had come. The boat was docked, and Daddy found that it would be three hours before it went back, so they walked over the pier to land, and then along the beach to look for shells. Jeanne ran ahead, and had a lapful of very pretty ones, but soon she came running back to tell them to look at the pink sand ahead! And so it certainly seemed to be. But as they came closer, the pink began to move away, and they say that the color was formed by thousands and thousands of tiny crabs, moving along in companies. As they went along the beach they sounded like rain falling on dry leaves.

Soon they were close enough to pick one up and to look at it more closely. It was about as big as a quarter of a dollar, and there were most exquisite designs of lavender, shading into deep purple, on its back. When he put it down, it seemed to be able to run sideways, backwards, or forwards, with equal ease. Jeanne, meanwhile, had observed that there were hundreds of little holes in the sand around them and daddy said that they were the homes of the fiddlers.

"Fiddlers?" said Donald in astonishment. "Was that what you meant? Why do they call them fiddlers?"

"They're called that because of the way they carry those long claws," explained Daddy. "Just watch, and you'll see that they do look as though they were carrying a fiddle over their shoulders. But keep still now, and watch the holes."

All the fiddlers had disappeared from close around them; and had apparently moved further on up the beach, where the sand looked pink, as Jeanne had said. But as they kept very quiet, first from one hole and then from another emerged bright beady eyes, and then, as their owner satisfied himself that the coast was clear, the whole fiddler appeared, and soon there were quite a few moving around almost under the feet of the four.

After they watched the fiddlers for some time, they went on up to the fort proper. The island that they were on lay in the mouth of the bay, so that on one side was the ocean and on the other the bay. When they reached the highest point, they could see the difference in the water, for while the bay was clear blue, the ocean had a greenish tint impossible to imagine unless you have seen it. The fort itself had turf on the outside and the places for the big guns were below the level of the hill, so that, from the ocean, the island appeared to be only a green knoll. Donald was very much interested in the arrangements for looking out into the ocean, without it being necessary for the observer to raise his head above the hill, and in the maps and instruments, which were so accurately adjusted that the operator could tell in a moment just where a boat was, from seeing its position through the telescope. Jeanne thought that the places where the guns were stored—queer little underground rooms—would make lovely playhouses.

By the time they had a dish of ice cream at a little store managed by and for the soldiers, the boat was ready to go, so they went back to the wharf. It was dark before they reached home, and they sat on the deck in the moonlight, watching the stars' twinkling reflected from the water. The city looked very lovely with its many bright lights, and while the twins agreed that it had been a wonderful day, they were very glad to get home to their own little cottage with the orange trees around it.

From the Train

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The evening is a garden
Of dim and shadowy things.
The darkness folds it close about,
As the train onward swings.

And broadcast through that garden,
As in a splendid park,
Are flower-like yellow windowpanes,
Blossoming in the dark.

The First Skate

Winter descended very early from its northern home and capped the big river in front of Jack's house overnight. Now if the snow will only hold off for a few days it will be grand, thought the boys, trying the new ice with sticks and stones before starting off for school. River skating was the best of all, and the rarest. Some winters there would be a long clear spell after the ice formed or else a number of rains or thaws would kindly expose the surface again, but usually their only outdoor skating would be on a small patch kept clean by continuous use of the broom and shovel. Thursday and Friday continued snappy, and Saturday saw the finest "rink" imaginable—a smooth sheet of ice extending east and west for hundreds and hundreds of miles.

You may be sure that Jack and Dick and the others had carefully overhauled their skating togs, down to the last strap and bootlace, had had dull blades sharpened, cracked hockey sticks bound, woolen mitts darned, so that there was nothing to waste their time when they gathered on Jack's porch on Saturday morning. There were six of them and each armed with a stick and knapsack. Clearly it was not going to be any ordinary skating party, but a regular expedition for foreign parts.

"Are you ready, boys?" asked Jack. "It is now 10 and we are going west for three hours. Then dinner at Smith's farmhouse and back by moonlight. That's the program, eh?"

"Right-o— I'm ready— All aboard —" and other shouts greeted his little speech. A few gingerly steps across the beach so as not to dull the blades, a vigorous kick-out as the ice was reached and the little band of enthusiastic lads skimmed away up river.

Every one knows how it feels to have skates under you again, with a boundless expanse of brand-new ice stretching away to the horizon, a sky overhead as blue as a forget-me-not, and a bunch of jolly good fellows to joke and laugh and enjoy it with you to the limit! The only wind to impede them was the wind of their own going—and that must have been nearly fifteen miles an hour. Progress was slow "portaging" around the Dechenes Rapids—that is taking advantage of a half-finished canal, shallow bays and patches of shore ice—but once they were on the wide reach above there was no more swift water to bid them pause, and their skates rang musically in the still air.

Dick reckoned it was all of 20 miles to Smith's farm and yet they arrived there before half-past twelve. Jabe Smith saw them coming and was down at the river's edge to welcome them in.

"Ma has a bit of a spread ready, fellows," he explained.

"Oh, we brought our own grub. We wouldn't bother her for anything."

"You'll mighty soon bother her if you don't come up and hoe in. Keep your lunch for going home," and Jabe led the way to the back door of the old-fashioned farmhouse. A half dozen hungry boys was no more to Mrs. Smith than half that number of hired men at haying time. "The more the merrier," was her motto.

The skaters had no intention of going home before evening, with its promise of a glorious moon, and Jabe undertook to give them a "full-up" afternoon. First he showed them over the barn and stables, naming every horse and cow and pig, gave them a chance to jump off the top beams into the haymow, took them down into the root cellar where tons of potatoes and turnips and apples and pumpkins were awaiting the market and the home table, and finally led them back to the uplands, through a thick spruce wood and to the mouth of his secret cave, which he called King Solomon's Mines. That appealed to the sight-seers more than anything else. And when Jabe had mysteriously fumbled around until he had found the secret catch and let them in they were filled with delight and daydreams.

"What a place to play Aladdin or Pirate Gold or Buried Treasure in, fellows!" shouted Dick. "Look, it is as big as our camp, high and dry. You could hide away here for weeks and nobody ever find you."

Jabe grinned with pleasure over the compliments to his cave.

"Pa and I are the only two who know the secret of the door, only my chums have tried awful hard to find it. Come up here some day and we'll have any kind of play you say."

"Won't we just!" agreed the rest.

By 6 o'clock it was pretty dark and the gang started for home. By 7 o'clock the moon was shining in all its splendor and the boys' shadows tapered out behind them. They strung out in Indian file, joined by their sticks; they skated abreast, all stroking in time; they raced singly and in doubles; the only drawback was that they were speedily nearing home.

"You don't mean to tell me that we have come 20 miles already!" gasped Bobby, recognizing the tall elm beside the house. "I wonder why you can skate faster at night?"

"Ask me something easy," replied Jack. "All I know is that this is the best skating trip I've ever had."

CHILDREN
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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FRENCH ATTITUDE ON TRADE TREATIES

Negotiations Under Way Seeking to Settle Commercial Relations With Italy and Spain in Satisfactory Manner

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Some consternation was felt in France when it was announced that the commercial treaties with Italy and Spain had been denounced. It was asked whether France was deliberately seeking trouble with all countries at the same moment. But reassuring statements were quickly made. Negotiations have been resumed and it is hoped that at any rate in the case of Italy a fresh modus vivendi will be reached before the present accord expires on February 1 next year.

In the case of Spain the matter presents greater difficulties. France finds herself faced with prohibitive duties on her imports into Spain and as it appears impossible to obtain satisfaction she has retaliated by bringing to an end on December 2 her treaty with Spain. However, even in the case of Spain negotiations are proceeding and it is hoped that a favorable modus vivendi will be found.

The circumstances in the case of Italy are as follows: The commercial treaty was signed in 1898 and modified in 1917. It expires at the end of next January. It would have been automatically renewed for a year had not three months' notice of its conclusion been given. France in giving that notice is only acting in accordance with the terms of the convention.

This convention demands from France minimum tariffs in respect of Italy. Italy, however, may impose her general tariffs for the majority of articles exported from France, and France must pay the customs duties in gold—or its equivalent.

Italy Raises Tariff

In July last Italy raised her coefficients to such an extent that her general tariffs were 10 times more than those of 1914. France is placed upon exactly the same footing as Germany.

The situation is regarded as intolerable. But there is good hope that a more equitable system will be established. Assurances are given that there can be no question of a rupture of commercial relations between the two countries.

As the general relations of France and Italy, though not good, are nevertheless not of such a character as to make a complete breach likely, the present démarche may be regarded as a formality. It may be regarded as a formality unless and until some fresh fact is known or is produced.

But with Spain the problem of economic accords is more serious. While it is still trusted that some settlement will be found possible, France feels that she has been badly treated. Unless an arrangement intervenes, Spanish goods, which have benefited by the most favored-nation clause, will be submitted to the general tariff on their entry into France.

It is with regret that the French Government took this step. But there was no alternative since the present state of things is highly prejudicial to French exports. For more than a year France has vainly offered an accord which would put an end to the régime inaugurated in November, 1918, and renewed every three months. None of the propositions which France has made have been admitted by the Spanish Government. France has shown considerable patience but the relations of the two countries have not improved. It should be remembered that France owes Spain large sums of money and if Spain presses her claims the position of France will be rendered somewhat difficult. It is then only a serious question which could have brought about this repudiation.

Spain's New Charge

In June last, Spain imposed upon French commerce new charges in the form of compensatory rights to make good the difference in the rate of exchange. France last year certainly raised her coefficients but this increase was meant to reestablish equivalent duties to those which prevailed before the war. But Spain not only asked for payment in gold or its equivalent, but raised considerably her customs duties in a real sense. Further, there was a surtax which it is hard to justify on any ground since it is not reciprocal. France is put in a situation of inferiority with her competitors. This is the more distressing since under the accord France is entitled to the benefit of the most favored nation clause.

These increases taken together constitute an absolutely insurmountable barrier for many French products, notably wagons, iron goods, aniline dyes, flax, sulphur, glassware, and so forth. France protested and requested the suppression of the surtax and the reduction of certain tariffs. The Cabinet of Madrid simply declined. France offered a renewal of the accord until March next year on the present terms, which are regarded as so unfair, on condition that there were immediate negotiations for radical changes after March. Spain consented, but since September all démarches made by France for the opening of such negotiations have been without result. Madrid is understood to be considering new customs tariffs and put off France on that ground.

The proposed negotiations thus being postponed to a remote and indeterminate date, and the Spanish tariffs now being prepared not appearing more favorable to France—if one may judge by the Spanish journals and the statements of Spanish politicians—the French Government did not consider it possible to prolong such a situation. It is a situation which so far as trade with Spain is concerned is positively ruinous. Therefore the modus vivendi has been denounced. It is, however, hoped that this vigorous action will induce Spain to come to terms.

It may well be that these unpleasant and surprising events will awaken all parties to a realization of the fact that France cannot consent to be always treated worse than other countries in matters of commerce. It is regrettable that such energy has had to be displayed, but it was the only course open to France, who is at present in the most disadvantageous trading position. Her neighbors have need of her, as she has of her neighbors.

GAIN IS SHOWN IN WORKERS' OUTPUT

NEW YORK, New York—The output of the average worker in the United States is now considerably greater than in 1920, according to the monthly survey of business conditions by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which bases its finding upon answers received to letters addressed to representative employers in this district.

In its statement the bank declares that the returns make it clear that the output per worker has been greatly affected by many factors, including the retention of more efficient employees and the elimination of the less efficient.

BELGIAN ECONOMIC SITUATION IMPROVES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The general economic situation in Belgium during November showed continued improvement, although industry is having difficulty in adjusting itself to the eight-hour law, according to a report from the United States commercial attaché at Brussels. Ghent linen mills were closed for 10 days and Brussels tramways have been held up by strike since November 24.

The new 1 per cent sales tax is expected to prove an important revenue source. The next Parliament will probably undertake further readjustment of government finances.

AMALGAMATION OF AUSTRALIAN BANKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The National Bank of Australasia, Limited, and the Bank of Queensland, Limited, have amalgamated but details have not yet been disclosed. This merger means that since the beginning of 1917 four Australian banks have been amalgamated into one. The Bank of Queensland is the product of the amalgamation of the Royal Bank of Queensland and the Bank of North Queensland, in 1917. It has a capital of £450,000, deposits of £3,160,000 and cash amounting to £839,600, while the advances and bills discounted at the end of its last financial year amounted to £2,602,298.

The National Bank of Australasia, which absorbed the Colonial Bank of Australasia in 1918, has a capital of £2,000,000 and reserves of £1,320,000. Its deposits total £24,450,258 and its last balance sheet showed advances amounting to £18,352,615, with cash in hand of £4,795,584.

SUGAR DISTRIBUTION SHOWS AN INCREASE

NEW YORK, New York—A total of 3,582,024 tons of sugar was distributed in the United States during the first 10 months of this year, according to estimates made by the Federal Sugar Refining Company. This is more than the total for the corresponding period of 1920 which was 3,526,208 tons. Imports of sugar have been 926,000 tons less this year than in the 10 months of 1920. Of this deficit, the drop in imports from Cuba accounts for 456,000 tons and those from "outside" sources for 492,000 tons. On the other hand, Porto Rico has sent 88,000 tons more so far this year.

Nearly 750,000 more tons of domestic beet and Louisiana cane sugar was distributed to date this year than last year, the Federal review estimates. Exports in the 10-months' period decreased 20,000 tons from last year's total, while reexports of imported sugar were 70,000 tons higher.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Saturday	Friday	Parity
Sterling	$4.13⅝	$4.10	$4.8665
Francs (French)	.0782	.0766	.1930
Francs (Belgian)	.0750	.0751½	.1930
Francs (Swiss)	.1938	.1930	.1930
Lire	.043½	.0438½	.1930
Drachmas (Greek)	.0417	.0415	.1930
Pesetas	.1438	.1428	.1930
Swedish kroner	.2420	.2408	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1460	....	.2680
Danish kroner	.1895	....	.2680

WESTINGHOUSE ACTIVITY

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania — Increased business activity is reflected in the receipt of several big orders by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company. The great demand for the Westinghouse radio devices has necessitated the employment of a night shift. It is hoped that operation of the plant will be in full swing by April 1.

WOOLWORTH SALES INCREASE

NEW YORK, New York—Sales of the F. W. Woolworth Company for November amounted to $13,109,603, an increase of $579,063, or 4.63 per cent over the corresponding month of the previous year. Eleven months' sales totaled $123,467,007, an increase of $4,077,095, or 5.68 per cent.

LOANS TO FARMERS IN UNITED STATES

Banks in Seventh Federal Reserve District Relieved of Long-Time Credits by Funds from Finance Corporations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Banks in the seventh federal reserve district are being relieved of long-time agricultural credits, in which liquidation has been very slow, by funds from the War Finance and from the stock-growers finance corporations, according to the November survey of business conditions by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. The district includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Interest for the month in this district, said the report, from a credit standpoint, centered in the farm sections. The drop in prices of farm products and the inability of farmers to liquidate under present conditions indicated a need, it said, for more funds for financing agriculture.

Early in November, said the bank, the War Finance Corporation "showed more than $22,600,000 extended in credit to farmers and stockmen during the two and one-half months since Congress authorized the expenditure. The advances approved ranged from a few thousand dollars up to one of $15,000,000 to a cooperative association in Minnesota, North and South Dakota.

Increased Use of Funds

"Indiana and Iowa were at that time the only states of the seventh federal reserve district which had made use of these funds, and these states not to a very large extent. Later reports indicate, however, that a more extended use is being made of these funds in this district, particularly in Iowa, where approximately $2,000,000 was loaned from the time of that report to the middle of November. These advances have tended to help the country bank by assisting it to carry slow assets running for two or three years. This especially affords relief to banks in the large cities which are carrying many small country banks.

"The Stock Growers Finance Corporation, which is based on the $50,000,000 pool formed by the banks throughout the country, was carrying loans on October 22, 1921, aggregating $15,004,470, of which $10,025,358 was for stock cattle, $1,229,297 for steers, and $3,749,815 for sheep. Loans by this corporation on November 25 aggregated $16,447,570. Liquidations at present more nearly approximate the new loans, which accounts for the comparatively small increase in total borrowings. Iowa and Illinois are the only states of the seventh federal reserve district borrowing from this corporation. Loans outstanding in these states, on October 22, amounted to $55,800, while in the period from that date to November 25, the volume of loans, including renewals, was $39,000.

"In reply to inquiries in October, the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago adopted a liberal policy in making funds available for live stock feeders in localities where loans were not already overextended. However, many farmers in the cattle-feeding sections of the district, and some of the banks, were not inclined to increase their loans, in view of their present indebtedness and unfavorable experiences in the last three years.

"With large crops of corn in 1920 and 1921, the farmer necessarily will have to dispose of last year's crop because of lack of facilities for storing, unless he builds new storage facilities. The burning of corn for fuel is being considered in the extreme western parts of the district. It is estimated that a farm price of 20 cents a bushel for corn is equivalent for fuel purposes to $10 a ton for bituminous coal at the local coal yard, and in territory where the ratio of existing prices for corn and coal is unfavorable to the farmer, there is agitation for use of the former as fuel.

Increasing Dairy Herds

"In the dairying territory, which was not so hard hit as the strictly agricultural sections, the recovery has been more rapid. Some loans are being made for the purpose of increasing dairy herds.

"Borrowings growing out of the farm transactions, particularly in land, that were on a speculative basis, must be cleared up either now or in the near future. Many of these are in the shape of personal notes carried by the banks. Indications are that some of these borrowers are beginning to realize the impossibility of carrying through these contracts with the liabilities assumed, and adjustments are being made by cancellation of contracts, even though, in some instances, this means a large loss. It is felt that the credit situation, so far as agriculture is concerned, cannot recover until prices to the farmer go up, and until that time liquidation will come slowly. In most sections, great consideration is being given to the tenant by local landlords. In many cases, where production is far short of paying expenses, the landlord is canceling a large part of the rent for 1921, and making special inducements for the tenants to remain.

"Customary seasonal borrowings for agricultural purposes end about December 15, and unless increased borrowings appear before then, some relief from the credit tension may be expected."

FINANCIAL NOTES

In an amended reply to a petition of 22 steel corporations for a permanent injunction against their answering questionnaires pertaining to industry, the United States Federal Trade Commission says "steel prices have declined from war prices much less than other commodities" and charges that this lack of readjustment has greatly retarded buying in all lines.

British Columbia's honey crop for 1921 amounted to 309,074 pounds, according to W. J. Sheppard, provincial apiarist. At 29 cents wholesale a pound the current crop is worth $86,631. Apiaries increased during the year from 1896 to 2072 and hives from 9539 to 10,329.

British tin plate mills have resumed operations after 11 months of idleness, according to London cables.

Steady if not normal activity is reflected in most lines of industry and business in the October reports of correspondents to the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, summarized in the bank's November review. The lively movement in wholesale markets that began in September as a result of the boom in cotton carried through October, but encountered a check early in November, because of the subsequent fall in cotton.

The index number of wholesale prices current at Shanghai in October, compiled by the Chinese Treasury Department's Bureau of Markets, shows another decline from the peak point reached in August, but is only 17 points, or 1.6 per cent from that month, and 12 points, or 1.1 per cent from the previous one. Compared with the same month of 1920, it has a gain of 60 points, or 5.7 per cent, and is 100 points, or 10.1 per cent higher than October, 1919. The figure for December, 1919, the lowest one since September of the same year, even records a decrease of 132 points, or 13.6 per cent from that of this month.

Grain coming to the port of Montreal by the Lachine Canal during the past season totaled 65,158,187 bushels, compared with 16,145,508 bushels for 1920 and 26,798,480 for 1919, an increase of 400 per cent over last year and more than doubling the previous year. Corn and oats also show big increases.

P. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine Company, recently returned from London, said that the outlook for shipping in England was rather depressing but he believed the turn might be expected in February.

The Australian Commonwealth has placed a 6 per cent loan of £5,000,000, underwritten at 96, paying 6 per cent, which is ½ per cent better than the recent New South Wales state loan of £3,000,000. The federal loan will not increase the indebtedness of the Commonwealth as it is in a large measure for the redemption of treasury bills.

DIVIDENDS

St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Railway, quarterly of 1% on common and 1¼% on preferred, both payable December 31 to stock of December 17.

Lehigh Valley, quarterly of 1¾% on common and 2½% on preferred, payable January 7 to stock of December 17.

Merchants & Miners Transportation, 2%, payable December 31 to stock of December 21. This is the first dividend declared since June, 1912.

Union Twist Drill, $1.75 on preferred, payable December 31 to stock of December 22.

Electric Storage Battery, quarterly of $3 each on common and preferred, payable January 3 to stock of December 14.

International Motor Truck, quarterly of $1.75 on first and second preferred, payable January 1 to stock of December 20.

American Express, quarterly of $2, payable January 3 to stock of December 16.

Pere Marquette Railway, $10 a share on preferred on account of accumulation on that issue amounting to about $15 a share, and quarterly of 1¼% on prior preference stock, the former payable January 3 to stock of December 15 and the latter February 1 to stock of January 14, 1921.

NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York — Stocks were hesitant at the outset of Saturday's brief trading, but soon strengthened on a broadening demand for coppers, equipments and oils. Among the favorable factors of the session was the buoyant tone of foreign exchanges, reflecting more hopeful European conditions. Motors, shippings and numerous unclassified stocks, as well as rubbers and food specialties, rose one to two points. Bonds were fairly active, but changes in leading issues were moderate.

UNFILLED STEEL ORDERS DROP

NEW YORK, New York — The monthly tonnage report of the United States Steel Corporation showed 4,250,542 tons of unfilled orders on hand November 30. This is a decrease from October's unfilled orders of 4,286,829 tons.

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for last week shows that they hold $10,283,010 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is a decrease of $7,704,790 from last week.

AMERICAN BRIDGE CONTRACT

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The American Bridge Company has secured a contract from the J. K. Davison & Brothers Sand & Gravel Company for the construction of 12 all-steel barges to be used in the Allegheny River sand-towing trade.

POPULAR NOTIONS ON WORLD FINANCE

Mysteries of Economics and the German Mark Situation Evolve Some Curious Ideas on the Part of the General Public

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Not so many years ago, the man in the street was a stranger to the mysteries of economics; but today the conversation in a third-class English railway carriage is just as likely to be about foreign exchange or bank rate as about the latest news from the race courses of Newmarket or Epsom. The consequence is that what used to be a very technical subject has become the sport of ignorant opinion, so that all sorts of absurdities gain currency and by frequent repetition acquire the dignity of established truth. There would be little danger in these vagaries of a public opinion, which always inclines toward credulity and suspicion, if those who are better informed were at pains to expose the more outrageous absurdities and refute them with a vigor that would prevent their resurrection. But the experts and the economists are for the most part contemptuously silent; they go their way undisturbed and unaffected by the fantastic legends which haunt the public imagination; and their knowledge and experience is at the service only of the privileged few, who have least need of them.

In this way it has been possible for a transparent fallacy to gain fairly general acceptance in England about the depreciation of German marks. Three people out of four actually believe, or are half inclined to believe, that the Germans are themselves responsible for the depreciation of their currency, and that in pursuing this apparently suicidal policy they "have been too clever for us" once again.

Astonishing Conclusion

The process of thought by which this astonishing conclusion has been reached is clear enough. The first step was taken when those who were interested in the various protective tariff measures introduced by the government since the war conducted a campaign in the press and organized an exhibition at the House of Commons to show that they were being undersold in the markets of the world. Germany was producing a variety of manufactured articles at prices which no British manufacturer could hope to compete with; in many cases a protective duty of 100 per cent or 200 per cent would have been, on this showing, insufficient to secure "fair" competition or to kill "dumping."

The term "dumping" came to be used not in the sense of selling abroad at less than the cost of production to the German manufacturer, but selling at less than the cost to English manufacturers. And by various specious comparisons which juggled discreetly with marks considered as the equivalent of a shilling and marks considered as worthless than a penny, it was not difficult to suggest, without explicitly stating, that Germany stood to gain at the expense of countries whose finances were less disordered than her own. It was but a short step from these reflections to the welcome conclusion that the Hun, as clever and as wicked as ever, was compassing the destruction of his competitors by adding a cipher or two to the mark notes which he diligently printed. A Briton is never so pleased as when he can argue that his own rigid methods of commercial honor are exposing him to the wiles of the clever but unscrupulous foreigner.

Some Other Views

At the beginning of November the London Times lent itself to the encouragement of this fantastic nonsense. Apparently Mr. Briand, in a speech to the Chamber on October 21, had accused the wealthy German manufacturers of deliberately hammering the mark. The "international rush to bankruptcy" was a "plot" to escape reparation; it would enable Germany ("somehow or other") to conserve all the wealth she is now amassing. The bold conception of "sapping the value of the currency" as a means of "conserving wealth" appeals to the imagination of the new economists of the British bourgeoisie, and the argument has now taken firm root. It is reenforced by further charges that suit the popular conception of financial tactics.

The Germans are "instituting no régime of economies" to use the characteristic Gallicism of the London Times. It would be ungracious to remember that the French, who have reparations to receive instead of to pay, are rather more than 1,500,000,000 francs short in the assets column of their budget for 1922. "The Germans are not taking steps to prevent the export of capital, and they are doing nothing to stabilize the value of the mark by utilizing the value of German reports. In other words, German capitalists, instead of sending their liquid capital (for fixed capital is unfortunately immovable) to a place of safety in a foreign country, ought to be retaining it in Germany so that it may fluctuate with the foreign exchange value of their currency. And the value of their exports should be "utilized" by being quickly converted back into marks instead of being allowed to gravitate onward a place of shelter, until it is required to be used again for the payment of German imports. Finally we are led to the triumphant conclusion that before Germany has made her fortune by going bankrupt, the Allies should declare that this amazing feat has been accomplished; they should 'declare Germany bankrupt' and send a commission to Berlin to take control of the German debt!"

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MEXICAN CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

NEW YORK, New York—Mexican crude oil production in September averaged 426,769 barrels daily, against 290,366 in August, 368,238 in July and 566,662 in June.

Mexican Eagle Oil Company was the largest producer in September, with a daily average of 97,294 barrels, against 66,175 in August, 76,493 in July and 91,298 in June. Entire production in the four months came from the southern light oil fields.

Corona Petroleum Company, subsidiary of Royal Dutch-Shell, produced 42,409 barrels daily in September. About 25,000 was heavy crude, representing more than 30 per cent of the output of Panuco field.

BRITISH BANK RATE CUT IS WELCOMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The recent announcement of a reduction in the bank rate from 5½ per cent to 5 per cent was generally welcomed. The limited concession, however, served only to "whet the appetite" and to create an Oliver Twist desire for further developments. By those immediately concerned, too, it is recognized that other factors than cheap money are required to give stimulus to industry.

"Any reduction in the bank rate is of necessity a step in the right direction as far as commerce is concerned," remarked Mr. Godfrey Cheeseman, general secretary of the National Union of Manufacturers, in a recent interview.

"The essentials today to enable the country to get back to its former trade prosperity," he proceeded, "are increased output, cheap coal, and raw materials for manufacturing purposes, and, above all, cheap money. In pre-war days and ordinary times, manufacturing firms had sufficient cash for their needs. Today, owing to the slump, all their liquid money required for the purchase of raw materials and meeting wage bills is locked up in stock, consequently firms who have never had an overdraft before in their lives are indebted to the banks. Therefore, if money is dear, and they have to 'pay through the nose' for their accommodation, there is no hope of a dividend for the shareholders."

TRADE COMMISSION ORDER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States Federal Trade Commission has issued an order to "cease and desist" against the Baeder-Adamson Company, Boston glue manufacturers. The order, the commission announced, "is directed against giving or offering of gratuities, such as money and so-called commissions to employees of its customers or prospectve customers without the knowledge and consent of their respective employers as an inducement to influence their employees to purchase or to contract to purchase from respondent, or to influence such employers to refrain from dealing or contracting to deal with respondent's competitors without other consideration thereof."

ACCEPTANCE BANK

NEW YORK, New York—Paul M. Warburg, chairman of the International Acceptance Bank, who has just returned from Europe, has made arrangements for the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas to join the list of substantial stockholders in the International Acceptance Bank, and to act as this bank's correspondent in France. A similar arrangement was made for a connection in Denmark. R. Henriques Jr., a private banking firm of Copenhagen, joining as a stockholder and representative.

WOOL AUCTION IN BOSTON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—On January 6, 1922, according to an announcement by the director of sales of the War Department, 8,000,000 pounds of low-grade carpet wool of the surplus stock of the War Department will be sold at auction in Boston. The allotment this month is an increase of 1,000,000 pounds over that offered for sale in the previous month.

STATE RUNS OFFICE OF PUBLIC TRUST

New Zealand Department Makes Wills, Administers Estates and Does Any Business Private Trustee Will Undertake

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—This dominion's public trust office is one of the most successful of the dominion's ventures into practical Socialism. The public trustee is an officer of the state. He will make wills, administer estates, handle trusts and, in fact, perform any of the business that a private trustee will undertake. The people who place their business in his hands need not fear neglect, dishonesty, bad investments, or any sort of default. The funds intrusted to his care are guaranteed by the state, as to both principal and interest.

The public trustee, in his official capacity, cannot abscond or in any other way involve his clients in loss. He has a branch office, controlled by a deputy trustee, in every important center of the dominion, and his methods of business are simple, direct and conservative.

The latest report made by the public trustee to the New Zealand Parliament states that the total value of the estates under his control is £22,364,000. The funds at credit of accounts and estates amount to £13,918,000. Most of the moneys are placed in a common fund, which is invested on mortgage and in the debentures of the government and local authorities, such as city councils, county councils and harbor boards. A fixed rate of interest is allowed on amounts held in the common fund on behalf of estates and beneficiaries, and in recent years the public trustee has paid a bonus of one-tenth of the interest. The office reserves amount to £437,000.

The guarantee of the state, as has been said, is behind the public trustee, but it has never been required, since the occasional losses that are unavoidable in investments are more than covered by the margin of profit allowed in the operations of the office. The number of wills deposited with the public trustee is nearly 30,000. This total, representing 2.5 per cent of the population of the Dominion, is proof of the confidence that the people have learned to repose in a big public institution.

VIEWS OF BANKERS ON THE SITUATION

NEW YORK, New York—Heads of banks in cities outside New York are generally agreed that financial and industrial conditions are improving and confident that satisfactory results will be achieved at the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament according to replies received to queries sent out by Dow, Jones & Co.

Bankers look upon the lower trend of money rates as a prelude to better times. Employment in certain industries is creeping upward. This is especially true in textiles, leather, shoes and residential building.

While it is thought prices of some commodities have not yet been properly adjusted to the prices of farm products and other basic necessities, which has somewhat retarded betterment, feeling runs high that further improvement will be visible in the near future.

It is the belief that the immediate result of a reduction of armaments and settlement of the questions that have in them the seeds of war should be a strengthening of confidence everywhere. Bankers say if we can in the future count on a reduction of taxation consequent upon disarmament, this should enable business men to embark upon enterprises with fewer misgivings.

GERMAN TRADE CONDITIONS

NEW YORK, New York—General business conditions in Germany show that employment is on the increase, according to Mr. G. E. Pingree, vice-president and general manager of the International Western Electric Company, who recently returned from a trip of industrial investigation in Europe. Large orders, he says, have been placed for practically every commodity, not to satisfy any actual demand but to provide stocks at relatively low prices. There has been a great domestic buying movement in Germany since the last big slump of the mark, and it is estimated that months will be required to replenish the stocks.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CAMBRIDGE WINS IN CROSS-COUNTRY

Defeats Oxford University by 27 Points to 28 in the Thirty-Seventh Annual Race—W. R. Seagrove Is First Man Home

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROEHAMPTON, England (Saturday)—Cambridge University defeated Oxford University by 27 points to 28 over 7½ miles of light, but well-assorted country, here today in the thirty-seventh annual cross-country race between the rival universities.

W. R. Seagrove, the Cambridge president, was the first man home. He took the lead about three miles from the finish and increased his advantage on entering the stretch of hard road and finally won in the fast time of 42m. 2s., 100 yards ahead of the second man, W. A. Grace of Oxford.

Two men on whom Oxford's highest hopes were pinned, N. A. McInnes, the cross-country captain, and E. A. Montague, president, figured low in the list, although the former got to the front early in the race and led the field for some time. Montague, who was the first man home last year, came in fifth. Grace came up second to Seagrove when Beverley Brook was negotiated for the second time. The Cambridge captain, W. T. Marsh, also passed McInnes at this point and was close on Grace's heels, but the Dark Blue runner shook him off on the Common, two miles from home. The summary:

Runner and college	Time
W. R. Seagrove, Cambridge	42m. 2s.
W. A. Grace, Oxford	42m. 28s.
W. T. Marsh, Cambridge	42m. 47s.
F. R Courtney-Thompson, Camb.	43m. 7s.
E. A. Montague, Oxford	43m. 35s.
R. E. Brown, Oxford	43m. 37s.
S. D. Herrington, Oxford	43m. 48s.
N. A. McInnes, Oxford	44m. 16s.
R. R. Butler, Cambridge	44m. 30s.
R. Scrimgeour, Cambridge	44m. 33s.

CITY COLLEGE WINS WATER-POLO MATCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—University of Pennsylvania and College of the City of New York met in this city Friday night in the opening event of the Intercollegiate Swimming League for 1921-22 and Pennsylvania won the swimming meet, 41 to 12, while City College won at water-polo, 21 to 9.

In the 50-yard dash Capt. Irving Ashworth '22 had to be content with third place to two of last year's freshman champions, while R. R. Conklin '24, making his first appearance in intercollegiate competition, was the other local representative. The other swims and the relay were also easy for the visitors, L. J. McTague '22 and William Nacowsky '24, competing in the 100, while Augustus Haas '22 and Isaac Segal '24 were the representatives in the 220-yard swim.

One surprise was shown in the fancy dive, when Solomon Josepher '23, a second-string man last year, for the City College, defeated Capt. M. F. Armstrong '22, the Pennsylvania representative who took second place in last year's championships, with the remarkable score of 94.2, which is very high for so early in the season. M. J. Garvey '23, a former representative of the local collegians, returning to the tank, also showed well, and will prove of value after a little more practice. In the plunge, Harold Fink '22, substitute last year, considerably bettered his previous record, with a plunge of 64ft., but failed to equal the scores of the two experienced Pennsylvanians, F. W. Kohler '22 and J. P. Bursk '22, who represented Pennsylvania in 1921 with considerable success. Abel Elk '23 was the other City College competitor, but lacked experience.

In water-polo City College showed some strength. Built around Henry Menkes '22, the captain, with practically the same lineup as last year, and with several experienced substitutes for practically every position, the local team not only showed good individual work, but a clear idea of team play, though later games will tend to improve this feature. Menkes at center was especially effective, carrying a double threat, either drawing the goal keeper away from his goal and then throwing with great accuracy, or carrying the ball in for touch goals. The summary of the swimming meet follows:

50-Yard Swim—Won by P. E. Genthner, Pennsylvania; V. L. Holst, Pennsylvania, second; Irving Ashworth, City College, third. Time—25⅝s.

100-Yard Swim—Won by M. F. Armstrong, Pennsylvania; V. L. Holst, Pennsylvania, second; L. J. McTague, City College, third. Time—62⅝s.

220-Yard Swim—Won by L. R. Betchel, Pennsylvania; Albert Haas, City College, second; Isaac Segal, City College, third. Time—3m. 3⅝s.

400-Feet Relay—Won by University of Pennsylvania M. F. Armstrong, A. H. Martyr, V. L. Holst and P. E. Genthner); City College, second. Time—2m. 43⅝s.

Plunge for Distance—Won by F. W. Kohler, Pennsylvania, 74ft. 6in.; J. P. Bursk, Pennsylvania, second, 69ft.; Harold Fink, City College, third.

Fancy Dive—Won by Solomon Josepher, City College, 94.2 points; M. F. Armstrong, Pennsylvania, second, 92.3; Herman Wiener, Pennsylvania, third.

GOULLET AND BROCCO WIN

NEW YORK, New York — Alfred Goullet and Maurice Brocco, the American-Italian team, won the thirty-first annual six-day professional bicycle race here Saturday with 1232 points. Walter Rutt and William Coburn finished second with 431.

SCHAEFER AND CONTI DIVIDE

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Jacob Schaefer, world's professional 18.2 balkline billiard champion, met Roger Conti, professional of France, in two exhibition matches of 400 points each at the Boston Athletic Association Saturday and they divided the honors, Schaefer winning in the afternoon, 400 to 263, and Conti winning in the evening, 400 to 34. Schaefer had a high run of 215 and Conti one of 173.

GLASGOW RANGERS ARE FIRST AGAIN

Burnley and Notts Forest Retain Their Leadership in First and Second Divisions of English Association Football League

ENGLISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE

First Division

Club—	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Burnley	11	2	5	37	20	24
Liverpool	8	8	2	27	17	24
Sunderland	10	3	5	32	23	23
Huddersfield	9	4	5	26	17	22
Middlesbrough	8	6	4	31	25	22
Bolton	9	3	5	32	25	21
Preston	8	5	5	27	26	21
Aston Villa	8	2	8	37	26	20
Newcastle	7	6	5	22	23	20
Manchester City	8	3	7	29	30	19
Sheffield United	6	5	7	22	20	17
Birmingham	7	3	8	25	25	17
Tottenham	6	4	8	25	21	16
Chelsea	5	6	7	14	23	16
Blackburn	4	7	8	22	26	15
Oldham	5	5	8	14	22	15
Cardiff	6	3	9	20	28	15
Bradford City	5	5	8	22	36	15
Everton	3	8	7	23	24	14
West Bromwich	5	4	9	17	27	14
Manchester United	4	6	8	22	34	14
The Arsenal	3	2	10	17	25	12

Second Division

Notts Forest	10	6	2	23	13	26
Fulham	11	2	5	37	16	24
Barnsley	10	3	6	24	18	23
Hull	10	3	5	27	17	23
West Ham	10	2	6	25	13	22
Stoke	8	6	4	23	18	22
Notts County	7	8	4	26	20	22
Leicester	6	9	3	17	12	21
Bury	8	4	6	30	25	20
Leeds	8	4	6	21	19	20
Crystal Palace	7	5	6	22	21	19
Derby	8	2	8	24	23	18
Sheffield Wednesday	6	6	6	21	22	18
South Shields	5	7	6	12	12	17
Clapton	5	6	7	15	19	16
Wolverhampton	7	2	9	19	24	16
Rotherham	6	4	8	14	24	16
Coventry	5	3	10	17	22	13
Port Vale	5	3	10	20	28	13
Bradford	4	3	11	19	30	11
Bristol City	4	3	11	14	34	11
Blackpool	3	1	14	13	33	7

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Club—	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Glasgow Rangers	14	3	2	31	16	31
Celtic	12	6	2	41	14	30
Partick Thistle	13	2	5	31	20	28
Falkirk	9	8	4	25	20	26
Dundee	9	7	4	26	13	25
St. Mirren	9	7	5	38	26	25
Raith Rovers	9	7	5	36	26	25
Hibernians	9	6	6	29	26	24
Motherwell	9	5	7	36	25	23
Albion Rovers	8	5	8	28	23	21
Aberdeen	8	5	8	31	26	21
Ayr United	8	5	8	26	27	21
Academicals	6	8	7	32	33	20
Clyde	7	5	8	24	30	19
Greenock Morton	6	5	9	25	25	17
Hearts	4	8	8	23	16	16
Kilmarnock	6	4	10	26	45	16
Third Lanark	4	7	8	26	34	15
Dumbarton	4	6	10	23	40	14
Airdrieonians	4	5	12	18	30	13
Queens Park	3	4	14	18	49	10
Clydebank	3	4	14	18	49	10

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday) — Burnley retained the leadership of the English Association Football League today and Notts Forest that of the Second Division, but the Glasgow Celtic were unable to do more than draw with Ayr United and were forced to yield their recently gained honors to the Glasgow Rangers again in the Scottish League.

In England the feature of the day's program was the meeting of the two top clubs in the First Division, Burnley and Huddersfield. Burnley's victory was at home and reverses the result of the previous encounter at Huddersfield. The Liverpool team has now gone up to second place with Sunderland in close attendance, both having been on the winning side today.

A narrow victory for Fulham in the Second Division and the defeat of Barnsley brought the former up into second place at the expense of the latter who have not been doing so well recently as earlier in the season. The Bolton Wanderers scored a heavy win against Manchester City at Bolton, scoring five times without reply. Two clubs in the Scottish League, Motherwell and Morton, also netted the ball five times, but in these cases the defense on the winning side was not impenetrable. There was a large proportion of drawn games in Scotland, the scoring on the whole being light. The summary:

First Division

*Burnley 1, Huddersfield 0.
*Sunderland 4, Cardiff 1.
*Birmingham 3, Oldham 0.
*Bolton 5, Manchester City 0.
*Liverpool 2, Villa 0.
*Manchester United 1, Bradford City 1.
*Preston 2, Chelsea 0.
*Sheffield United 1, Tottenham 0.
*Middlesbrough 1, Newcastle 1.
*Arsenal 1, Blackburn 1.
*West Bromwich 1, Everton 1.

Second Division

*Bradford 1, Hull 1.
*Fulham 1, Blackpool 0.
Stoke 2, *Palace 0.
*Clapton 1, Sheffield Wednesday 1.
*West Ham 3, Coventry 0.
Wolverhampton 2, *Port Vale 0.
*Leeds 1, Notts County 1.
*Notts Forest 1, South Shields 0.
*Leicester 1, Derby 1.
*Bristol 2, Bury 0.
Rotherham 1, *Barnsley 0.

Scottish League

*Rangers 2, Third Lanark 1.
Albion 1, *Hibernians 0.
*Queens Park 1, Hearts 1.
*Ayr 0, Celtic 0.
*Raith 0, Dundee 0.
*Dumbarton 0, Falkirk 0.
St. Mirren 1, *Aberdeen 0.
Partick 1, *Airdrieonians 0.
*Clyde 1, Hamilton 1.
*Morton 5, Kilmarnock 1.
*Motherwell 5, Clydebank 2.

*Home team

BIG INTERVARSITY MEETING TODAY

Annual Association Football Match Between Oxford and Cambridge Universities to Take Place at Stamford Bridge

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—A difficulty in regard to the selection of Oxford University's Association football team for the annual meeting with Cambridge University, which takes place this year at Stamford Bridge today, has been the finding of a high-class player for the position of goal-keeper. J. C. Meyer, Lincoln, seems the most likely successor to H. C. D. Whinney, last

© Sport & General, London

Capt. A. H. G. Butcher

Oxford varsity soccer team.

season's custodian, but, at the time of writing, the captain, A. H. G. Butcher, was still experimenting with the men at his disposal. J. C. Munt, Christ Church, a former Westminster School captain, has had several trials in goal as has H. Ward-Clarke of Oriel.

The fact that S. Barber is "up" again has made the problem of selecting fullbacks rather less difficult, the task being to find a suitable partner for him. The choice would appear to lie between W. R. Cavill, Oriel, and A. M. Gamble, Oriel. The latter is a sound tackler and can kick the ball a great length, but Cavill is more reliable. For halfbacks, there will be Butcher, himself, in the center, and, in all probability, L. B. Blaxland, on the left. Blaxland, it will be remembered, played at left-half against Cambridge last year. Right-half seemed a difficult position to fill satisfactorily until Butcher's choice fell upon the Hon. A. Shirley. He has played several good games against some strong sides. Another man with some claims to consideration is P. A. Fraser, Exeter, who played well for Oxford City against the university.

K. M. Lindsay, Worcester, seems the most likely man to play at outside-right. He has been included in the varsity side this season on a great many occasions. A. T. Jakeman has also been tried on the wing. For inside forward, F. H. Barnard, Brasenose has merited many trials with the varsity side as partner to Lindsay, whilst at inside left A. N. Evans of Keble has given some good displays. A. V. Hurley, who, after all, came "up" to the varsity this term, has been in good form, and is not likely to be ousted from the place he gained at outside left last year. For the center forward position, A. H. Phillips, Jesus, and R. L. Holdsworth, Magdalen, present themselves. Both are Blues, and the latter led the Dark Blue forward line against Cambridge last season. The likelihood is that Phillips will play at inside right, as he did last season, and Holdsworth again act as a pivot. Phillips has been tried at center forward, but was not so effective there as when operating in his usual position.

Although the men have been good individually, there has not been apparent enough really effective combination. Nevertheless, in their matches against strong sides, the Dark Blues have met with a fair measure of success, one of their most noteworthy achievements being the defeat of an eleven representing the Football Association. This was a combined side, made up of professionals and amateurs, and the varsity won by 7 goals to 3. A different tale has to be told of the Oxonians' meeting with Aston Villa. In this case the opposition—almost the Villa's strongest team—was much too powerful for the varsity and won by 11 goals to 2. Another professional team, Swindon, defeated Oxford by four clear goals and Oxford City gained a victory over the university by 3 goals to 0, but the Dark Blues managed to defeat the Casuals by 5 goals to 3.

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor will be able to read all about the Oxford versus Cambridge match in the issue of December 13. Special arrangements have been made, as in previous years, to have a full description of the game dispatched by cable for the benefit of the many Association footballers all over the world who are interested in the intervarsity match.

HAMILTON TIGERS WIN

HAMILTON, Ontario—By defeating the Petrolea team, intermediate champions of the Ontario Rugby Football Union, the Hamilton Tigers I. I. won the intermediate championship of Canada Saturday. The winners were decidedly the better team and led at half-time 7 to 2. In the third period Petrolea reduced the margin by one point but in the final period the superiority of the winners was shown when they scored three singles and a converted touchdown, bringing the final count 17 to 4. The winners had much the stronger line and the backfield worked well together on runs around the ends and through broken fields. Galbraith and Gibbs were the star performers for the winners while Wilson, who will be with Queens University next year, was the best for the losers.

VICTORIA AND SEATTLE TIED

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Tied	P. C.
Vancouver	1	0	0	1.000
Victoria	1	0	1	1.000
Seattle	0	2	1	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia — In the opening game of the 1921-1922 season here in the Pacific Coast Hockey Association, Victoria and Seattle divided the scoring honors, the final score, after a full overtime period, being 1 to 1.

The game opened slowly before an enthusiastic attendance of over 3000, and both teams were lacking in combination. A combined effort by Dunderdale and Frederickson gave the local skipper, Oatman, a great chance to score, but the visiting goal tender, Holmes, managed to clear his shot. Moose Johnson, the Victoria rover, was playing up to mid-season form and was constantly checking promising efforts by the Seattle forwards. Walker and Foyston, however, got through the local defense, but found Fowler in the Victoria goal at the top of his form.

The second 20 minutes produced much better hockey, each side featuring several fine end-to-end rushes, Seattle having a decided advantage over the local septet and but for some wonderful work by Fowler and Johnson, Seattle would have scored at least twice before the end of this period.

With no score at the opening of the third period, Dunderdale tested Holmes within the first few seconds, and Riley at the other end was only a few inches outside the net. The first score, however, came within seven minutes, Frederickson giving his captain a beautiful pass after having drawn the visiting defense, and Oatman made no mistake with his shot. Seattle came right back and Rickey, securing the puck behind his own blue line, completely outwitted the local defense and easily beat Fowler, thereby tying up the score.

A full overtime period was played and produced the fastest hockey of the evening but without any further score. The summary:

VICTORIA		SEATTLE
Dunderdale	lw	rw, Foyston
Johnson	r	c, Morris
Frederickson	c	r, Walker
Oatman	rw	lw, Riley
C. Loughlin	l	rd, Rickey
W. Loughlin	rd	ld, Rowe
Fowler	g	g, Holmes

Score—Victoria 1, Seattle 1. Goals—Oatman for Victoria; Rickey for Seattle. Substitutes—Meeking, Halderson for Victoria; Briden, Fraser for Seattle. Referee—Fred Ion. Time—Three 20m. periods and one 20m. overtime period.

E. S. DOUGLAS WINS TWO GOLF TITLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand—Both the open and the professional golf championships of New Zealand were captured by E. S. Douglas, the Miramar professional, at the championship golf tournament held here on the Shirley links. The amateur championship was won by A. G. Sime of Greymouth.

Douglas began the contest for the open championship by doing the first round in 70, as against bogey's 80, his score being the best official one made since the new layout of the course. The second round he completed in 76, gaining a lead of 10 on his nearest opponents. In the second day's play he made a bad round of 83 but retrieved himself at a critical stage by a nice 73, which made his total for the four rounds 302. J. Moss of Auckland was runner up, with 311. This makes Douglas' fourth win, his record dating back to 1913 and only being interrupted by the war and by the victory in 1920 of J. H. Kirkwood, the professional from Riverside, Victoria.

In the professional championship, won by Douglas 2 up, Moss was once more the runner up and the match was a very close and interesting one.

A. G. Simes' victory in the amateur championship was a popular one. He began his golfing experience as a caddy on the Balmacewan links, but did not take up the game until 1913. He has been three times champion of the west coast. Sime beat J. L. Black (Hutt) in the final, 5 up and 4 to play. His work on the greens was skillful and his putting was steady. Black showed a tendency to slice but often his drives passed those of the winner, and with more experience he should be a formidable antagonist next year.

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HARVARD TAKES FIRST POSITION

Varsity Squash Racquets Team Leads Class A Standing—Harvard Club Heads Class B

MASSACHUSETTS INTER-CLUB SQUASH RACQUETS

(Class A)

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Harvard University	9	1	.900
Union Boat Club	8	2	.800
Harvard Club	6	4	.600
Boston A. A.	6	4	.600
Tennis and Racquet	1	9	.100
Newton Center S. T. C.	0	10	.000

(Class B)

Harvard Club	10	0	1.000
Union Boat Club	9	1	.900
Neighborhood Club	4	5	.445
Boston A. A.	4	6	.400
Newton Center S. T. C.	1	3	.250
Harvard University	1	9	.100
Milton Club	0	5	.000

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Showing some of the fine squash racquets which had been predicted of it before the season started, the Harvard University team assumed first place in the Class A competition of the Massachusetts Squash Racquet inter-club standing Saturday when it won a five-straight victory over the Newton Center Squash Tennis Club. Union Boat Club, which held the lead at the end of the opening day's matches, lost two of its five matches to the Harvard Club and so dropped to second place in the standing, while the champions of 1920-21 dropped to a tie for third place with the Boston Athletic Association. The summary:

Harvard vs. Newton Center S. T. C.

D. McK. Key, Harvard, defeated R. C. Bray, Newton Center, 15—10, 15—8, 9—15, 15—9.

R. E. Smith, Harvard, defeated J. W. Cook, Newton Center, 18—16, 17—14, 15—9.

E. M. Hinkle, Harvard, defeated P. M. Goddard, Newton Center, 16—14, 16—14, 15—10.

Malcolm Bradlee, Harvard, defeated R. C. Cook, Newton Center, 15—10, 15—11, 15—10.

M. P. Baker, Harvard, defeated E. S. Church, Newton Center, 15—9, 15—12, 15—10.

Union B. C. vs. Harvard Club

C. C. Peabody, Union, defeated H. V. Greenough, Harvard Club, 15—9, 10—15, 15—8, 15—5.

M. T. Wendell, Union, defeated G. D. Hayward, Harvard Club, 5—15, 15—10, 10—15, 15—9, 15—12.

R. B. Wigglesworth, Harvard Club, defeated C. J. Linnehan, Union, 15—12, 15—10, 9—15, 15—17, 15—11.

P. E. Callinan, Harvard Club, defeated Bartlett Harwood, Union, 18—14, 15—11, 6—15, 18—16.

W. I. Badger Jr., Union, defeated O. T. Russell, Harvard Club, 15—9, 15—7, 15—9.

Boston A. A. vs. Tennis and Racquet

R. A. Powers, Boston, defeated R. D. Sears Jr., Tennis and Racquet, 15—11, 15—7, 15—13.

Harold Plimpton, Boston, defeated P. B. Wharton, Tennis and Racquet, 15—7, 15—7, 17—15.

T. B. Plimpton, Boston, defeated R. W. Emmons 3d, Tennis and Racquet, 15—11, 15—10, 15—8.

G. W. Wightman, Boston, defeated R. H. I. Gammell, Tennis and Racquet, 15—12, 14—15, 14—17, 15—11, 15—11.

F. T. Wendell, Boston, defeated H. K. Lindsey, Tennis and Racquet, 14—18, 15—11, 15—10, 15—11.

By winning five straight matches from the Milton Club while Union Boat Club was losing one of its matches to Harvard University, Harvard Club obtained sole possession of first place in the Class B championship standing which it shared with Union following the opening matches of the previous Saturday. It was Milton's first appearance in the tournament and the newcomers put up a fine battle although they did not win a match. C. P. Clifford forced Josiah Wheelwright to five hard games in order to win, while E. H. George did the same against P. B. Watson Jr., and W. B. Wood forced forced H. R. Hardwick to four hard games. The summary:

Harvard Club vs. Milton Club

F. G. Boggs, Harvard Club, defeated H. D. Minot, Milton 15—7, 15—4, 18—15.

J. H. Hutchins, Harvard Club, defeated G. N. Hurd, Milton, 10—15, 15—9, 16—13, 15—8.

Josiah Wheelwright, Harvard Club, defeated C. P. Clifford, Milton, 15—13, 15—12, 10—15, 15—18, 15—9.

P. B. Watson Jr., Harvard Club, defeated E. H. George, Milton, 6—15, 15—9, 14—17, 15—9, 17—16.

H. R. Hardwick, Harvard Club, defeated W. B. Wood, Milton, 15—8, 15—9, 12—15, 15—11.

Union Boat Club vs. Harvard

R. B. Wallace, Union, defeated C. J. Mason, Harvard, 15—10, 10—15, 6—15, 15—6, 15—12.

Carroll Harrington, Harvard, defeated Ralph May, Union, 15—10, 10—15, 15—8, 15—3.

A. H. Marlow, Union, defeated C. C. Colt, Harvard, 18—16, 10—15, 13—15, 15—5, 15—8.

W. F. Howe, Union, defeated J. T. Bradlee, Harvard, 15—10, 15—12, 10—15, 8—15, 15—8.

T. K. Richards, Union, defeated Alexander Mackay-Smith, Harvard, 15—8, 15—9, 15—12.

Boston A. A. vs. Neighborhood

M. A. Blackmur, Neighborhood, defeated M. W. Bullivant, Boston, 15—7, 15—6, 8—15, 15—13.

J. J. Dyer, Boston, defeated Harlow Schenkelberger, Neighborhood, 7—15, 15—7, 16—13, 16—15.

H. C. Johnson, Boston, defeated Richard Blackmur, Neighborhood, 7—15, 15—11, 16—15, 15—6.

W. H. Russell, Boston, defeated H. S. Barker, Neighborhood, 15—8, 10—15, 15—10, 17—14.

H. C. Robbins, Boston, defeated Paul Blackmur, Neighborhood, 13—15, 15—12, 15—11, 15—10.

PENNSYLVANIA WINS AT SOCCER BY 4 TO 1

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland — Although defeated the United States Naval Academy soccer team made a sturdy stand against the University of Pennsylvania, last year's intercollegiate champions, in a match played here Saturday afternoon. The final score stood 4 goals to 1. The game is new at the Naval Academy and it was the first game that the Midshipmen have ever played against a big college team. Pennsylvania had only a slight advantage in team play and none at all in speed, but in dribbling and other features of individual work the visitors were the more expert.

McElroy, Pennsylvania, made the only score in the first half when he kicked a goal from scrimmage after 20 minutes of play, while Pennsylvania kept the ball in the Navy's territory. For the larger portion of the time the Midshipmen endangered the visitors' goal more than once.

Pennsylvania lost some opportunities of scoring through poor kicks. In the second half Partridge led off with a field goal for Pennsylvania and Baker followed by kicking a goal for the Midshipmen on a penalty kick. Blair and Miller scored for Pennsylvania later in the period. The summary:

PENNSYLVANIA		NAVAL ACAD.
McElroy	ol	or, R. D. Baker
Wilder	il	ir. Moore
Blair	c	c, Kaufman
Partridge	ir	il, Creesham
Nolte	or	ol, Wadbrook
Barr Vonner	lhb	rhb, Connor, Randolph, McCoy
Amellia	chb	chb, Jones
Barron	rhb	lhb, Dole, Casey, Budnitz
Downer	lb	rb, Bennet
Harris	rb	lb, Wallace
Kavanaugh	g	g, Hotchkiss

Score—University of Pennsylvania 4, United States Naval Academy 1. Goals—McElroy, Partridge, Blair and Miller for Pennsylvania; Baker for Naval Academy. Referee—Touchstone, Maryland Normal. Line umpires—Johnson, University of Pennsylvania; Winchel, United States Naval Academy. Time—Two 45m. periods.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

PORTRAITS

Of Yesterday and Today

We must remember that the portraits of Yesterday are picked portraits, selected from the abundance of the recent past: the portraits of Today are not selected; they come trooping from the studios, jostling one another, calling for notice. We may have our preferences among these pictures of Today, but Time alone can make the proper selection.

There are several fine portraits of Yesterday on view just now in London, due mainly to the desire of the committee of the Royal Society of Portrait Painters to make their thirty-first annual exhibition attractive. Alas, it must be acknowledged that these portraits of Yesterday outshine and outshow the portraits of Today. Now for my story.

There are two important portrait societies in London—The Royal Society of Portrait Painters, and The National Portrait Society, and there are also "face-pictures," as Gainsborough called them, on view at the Grosvenor Gallery. So it may be said that the note of the winter exhibitions in London is Portraits; and as Portraits are the only department of art for which there is a consistent demand, it may be interesting to examine a few of those of Yesterday and Today.

The Royal Society of Portrait Painters has the good fortune to be holding its thirty-first annual exhibition in the Galleries of the Royal Academy of Arts, an innovation which only those who are familiar with art conditions in London can fully appreciate. It cuts two ways. An exhibition at Burlington House has the advertisement of success; but the rather dingy dignity of these historic rooms, and the old-fashioned lighting arrangements do not add to the allure of the pictures; and when the committee determined to admit striking examples of Yesterday as well as portraits painted this year, they did not perhaps realize how much more interesting are portraits that have stood the test of time, than those that are still to be tested. It was amusing, if rather sad, to see how eagerly the visitors, at the private view, made straight for the portraits of Yesterday. No wonder! There, in the place of honor, hung "Hearts Are Trumps," by Sir John Millais, a very famous portrait group, painted in 1872, after he had emerged from Pre-Raphaelitism. It represents The Misses Elizabeth, Diana, and Mary Armstrong as they then were, playing dummy whist. The painting of the heads, the exquisite passages in the billowy dresses, the air of freedom and enjoyment show Millais in the full confidence of his genius, and it also shows him covering, in Victorian fashion, every inch of the canvas, allowing no eloquent empty places. Although the eye travels gladly, but with some protest, over this crowded millinery, "Hearts Are Trumps," yet it is very pleasant to look upon, and it is certainly one of the great portrait groups of Victorian days.

J. J. Shannon's "Phil May" is a quarter of a century later. This ruthless, forceful painting, done with such taste, and with so great an insight into character, is one of the best works that Mr. Shannon has produced. Another important portrait of Yesterday is "The Hon. Mrs. Percy Wyndham," by G. F. Watts, a work that has been often written about, but seldom seen. It is stately but wooden, learned but lifeless; it does not add to Watt's reputation. Another portrait, famous in its time, is "The Lady in White," by Sir Hubert Herkomer, in which he set himself to paint white upon white with marked success.

A picture that attracts, and at the same time rather repels, is "Lady Meyer and her Children," by J. S. Sargent. It is one of his brilliant, restless, attitudinized groups, busy as a bee, filmy as a butterfly. Looking at it one realizes that it is this master who is responsible for the school of modern restless portraits, the aim of which is to flash upon canvas the arrested moment. To see Mr. Sargent at his wittiest, and in his most accomplished manner, we must visit the Grosvenor Gallery, to which Sir Philip S...soon has lent the portrait of "Lady S...so n," painted in 1907, a brilliant performanc.. a quick rendering of vitality, old in the fashion of the dress, but eternally new in treatment. It shows Mr. Sargent at the apex of his skill. It is strange and quite comforting to turn from this vivid modernity to Whistler's "Arrangement in Black and White," a portrait of "Lady Meux" painted in the '80s. This harmony in black and white seems almost to be slipping away into posterity, so delicate and subtle is it, so unobtrusive. Whistler himself was very pleased with this arrangement of Lady Meux and spoke of it as his "beautiful Black Lady," and Lady Meux was so well satisfied that she at once posed for a second portrait. This was a "Harmony in Flesh Color and Pink," afterward changed to "Pink and Grey." It is now in the Frick Collection in New York. There is another full length Whistler at Burlington House, a "Harmony in Black" (portrait of Mrs. Charles Whibley), subtle and sensitive, a veritable Whistler, but so dark and evanescent that, in passing it, one might only notice the small, white, angular face, peeping from the shadowy background. Sargent and Whistler! Cornet and Violin!

After these outstanding works, that have stood the test of time, it is a little difficult to attune oneself to the portraits of today. Indeed after the example of these exhibitions, it is probable that the modern painters, in self-defense, will not allow themselves to be ranged in the company of the Masters of Yesterday. There are some moderns, of course, who are so popular, and so desired by the fashionable sets, that, for the moment, no competition of Yesterday affects them. The run upon the brushes of Sir William Orpen, and Mr. Augustus John is so rapid that I wonder how they fulfill all the commissions they receive. Orpen is so quick and sure a worker, and his spirits are so ebullient that his work never shows the slightest sign of fatigue. And although Mr. Augustus John never carries his portraits very far, usually contenting himself with a brilliant sketch, they are so vital that they give distinction to any gallery where they hang. Mr. Ambrose McEvoy continues to paint his wraiths of slight women in lovely colors, and Mr. A. J. Munnings has so captured the sporting public, with his knowledge of horses and dogs, and the exact looks and gestures of sportsmen, that he, too, is in the pleasant-unpleasant position of an artist who has more commissions than he can overtake.

For the rest, there are sound portrait painters like Mr. George Harcourt, Mr. Fiddes Watt, Mr. Festus Kelly, and Mr. Alan Beeton; and numerous practitioners who can produce a tolerable likeness of a gown; but almost all seem to be painted for effect. To pass from these modernities to a still portrait by Velasquez, or a grave donor by a Primitive is like passing into another world. Amid all these extravagancies and fripperies, where the room in which the subject sits is often given as much importance as the sitter himself, it was a relief to come across Miss Fraser Litchfield's "Portrait of a Commonplace Woman"—a commonplace woman, seated in a commonplace kitchen chair, holding in her lap a commonplace bowl, containing commonplace potatoes, but this portrait has character, and it interested me much more than Alvaro Guevara's (the "new genius") portraits of fashionable ladies in the fashionable surroundings of their boudoirs.

Holding this opinion, I was interested to read the following passage in an Interview with an Artist in the Daily Chronicle: "I rarely want to paint women in the poses they suggest. The ordinary woman when she comes for a sitting has her hair coiffured most elaborately, and wears a dress of next year's fashion. I would much prefer to paint a woman as she peels potatoes, or sits on the edge of an armchair talking merrily to a friend."

Among the portraits of Yesterday at the Grafton Gallery is the Head of a Girl by Degas. The art critic of The Times remarks that this head "sets a standard for all the other portraits." The art critic of The Morning Post remarks that this Head is "very poor."

I quote these disparate opinions to show how the eminent differ, and in defense, if necessary, of my own choice among some of the portraits of Yesterday and Today.

Q. R.

SOCIETY OF ARTISTS

SYDNEY, New South Wales — This year's exhibition of the Society of Artists has been made doubly interesting by reason of the representation of several Australian artists now in the Commonwealth, Arthur Streeton, John Longstaff and George W. Lambert. Max Meldrum of Victoria and Hans Heysen of South Australia likewise exhibited. A number of the pictures have been purchased for the National Art Gallery in Sydney, and Elliott Gruner shows his fine painting "The Valley of the Tweed," which was the commission of the trustees of the gallery. Visitors to the exhibition noticed that a departure has been made from the former practice of placing all the exhibits of each artist together in separate panels. This change has been criticized but it would seem a step toward a more harmonious general presentation.

WASHINGTON

Murals in Library of Congress

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Gaudily brilliant and overdecorated as some critics have styled the interior of the Library of Congress, the fact remains that the American people as a whole enjoy visiting that building more than any other in Washington. There must be some great attractiveness about this interesting spot in a city famous for so many other charming centers, and one cannot rashly condemn as "crude" the taste of American people who turn so loyally to the one truly "American art gallery," for so the Library of Congress may be termed. Taken separately, each of the varied mural decorations may represent, perhaps, some American ideal which, however indirectly expressed, still has its appeal.

The poetic transcendentalism of the Concord School, for example, is suggested in Henry Oliver Walker's series of mural lunettes, which greet one at the right in the entrance pavilion. In the largest of these, symbolizing "Lyric Poetry," the central figure is the Muse, "laurel-crowned and bearing a lyre." She is attended by the nymphs Passion, Beauty, Mirth, Pathos, Truth and Devotion.

At the opposite end of the same hall, and facing "Lyric Poetry," one finds "Joy" and "Memory" in idealized figures, with an inscription from Wordsworth:

> The Poets, who on earth have made us heirs
> Of truth and pure delight by heavenly lays.

In the side walls are six smaller lunettes, representing the poets: Emerson as winged "Uriel"; Wordsworth, the meditative "Boy of Winander" (England's most beautiful lake); Milton, as "Comus"; Shakespeare, as "Adonis," a prone figure; Keats, as lovely "Endymion," deep in thought, beside him on the ground his shepherd's staff, and in the west a thin moon; Tennyson, as "Ganymede," a youth borne by an eagle.

The early American reverence for learning may be typified by John W. Alexander's well-known series, symbolizing "The Evolution of the Book," in six panels, with which nearly everyone is already familiar, beginning with "The Cairn," illustrative of the cave man, who is quarrying bowlders; next comes "Oral Tradition," the Arabs and the desert; followed by "Hieroglyphics," the Egyptian sculptor chiseling history on the high walls of the temple, his pretty model posed on the narrow scaffolding which supports him at his work; then "The Pictograph," showing the Indians decorating a large well-tanned hide; succeeded by "The Manuscript," probably the favorite of all, depicting the monks engaged in illumination; and last "The Printing Press," a group in the picturesque costumes we associate with Shakespeare's time or earlier. In these murals may be observed John W. Alexander's usual characteristics, the decorative quality in his works which first attracts attention, and the distinct color scheme of each painting.

The murals usually pronounced best by critics in the Library of Congress, although they are so placed as not to be so readily studied as many others, are the Elihu Vedder series symbolizing "Government of the Republic," an American ideal of unusual interest at present. These lunettes may be found in the entrance pavilion to the Reading Room on the first floor. They are entitled "Government," "Good Administration," "Peace and Prosperity," "Corrupt Legislation," and "Anarchy," all very interesting compositions of figure studies in classic style. Vedder's powerful and original, weird imagination is in evidence in these works, which are pregnant with meaning and of especial significance just now. His sculptural feeling for form is notable in the Greek quality of these heroic figures, which are marked by brilliant and contrasting colors. In the study of "Good Administration," executed in 1896, Justice as a generous woman is holding the scales, an open book before her, while a girlish figure suggesting Mercy pleads on bended knee at the left, and at the right a youth who may represent the Law approaches with books under his arm.

Photograph by L. V. Handy

Elihu Vedder's "Good Administration" mural lunette in Library of Congress, Washington

The large mosaic of "Minerva," also by Elihu Vedder, a rich harmony of color facing the upper stairway, is pronounced by many the most beautiful work in the Library, as it is undoubtedly the most striking. Richly robed in crimson tunic with blue overdress, the goddess stands, tall and commanding, holding in her left hand an open scroll which she is reading, in her right a staff, her helmet and shield cast on the ground, while behind her the sun pours light, and about her appear the pleasing details of a landscape, while entwining trees frame the mosaic and symbolize perhaps the Tree of Knowledge. Beneath, a Latin inscription, "Nil invita Minerva quae monumentum aere perenius exegit," informs us that Minerva never built herself a more pleasing or more enduring monument than this one

A rival of the Vedder works in beauty may be found in Frederick Dielman's two mosaic mantels of rare Italian marble representing "Law" and "History," in the Representatives' Reading Room. Indeed, they have been called "the richest and most beautiful adornment of the building." In the former, slightly conventionalized figures form the composition, while in the latter the figures have as a background the impressive outlines of the Pyramids, the Parthenon, and the Colosseum.

Critics pronounce as most important, however, Edwin H. Blashfield's ceiling decoration in the Dome of the Library, over the Reading Room, the most favorable and conspicuous situation, best seen from the third floor balcony. These consist of two parts, "The Progress of Civilization," and "Human Understanding," in the crown of the lantern. The latter is symbolized by an expressive female figure, floating among clouds of white and gray, and accompanied by two genii, one holding a closed book, in token of the end of all things. Below, at the sides, "The Progress of Civilization" is exemplified by 12 figures: Egypt, Judea, Greece, Rome, Islam, Middle Ages, Italy, Germany, Spain, England, France and America. The Middle Ages, contributing modern languages, bears the countenance of Mary Anderson; England, offering literature, is a portrait of Ellen Terry; Germany, bringing the art of printing, carries the features of General Casey, the architect of the Library; while Abraham Lincoln's countenance dominates the features of America. In France (emancipation) the model was the artist's young wife, and a certain New York sculptress is said to have inspired the face for Italy, bearing the fine arts. The colors are white, bluish green and violet shading to yellow and orange, and the arabesque ornament of the Dome leads consistently up to the harmonious decoration, its crowning feature.

A HOLLYER PHOTOGRAPH

At the recent exhibition of color prints and photographs of William Blake's works at Mr. Hollyer's studio, much interest was excited by the exquisite reproduction of the "Newton" produced exclusively for the members of the Blake Society. Blake's biographer says of this oil-color print: "The 'Newton' consists in a great part of a rock covered with fossil substance or lichen of some kind, the treatment of which is as endlessly varied and intricate as a photograph of a piece of seaweed would be. It cannot be all handwork and yet I can conceive no mechanical process short of photography capable of explaining it."

NEW YORK

Brief Comment on Its Exhibitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Cecilia Beaux probably little dreamed what she would stir up when in a moody moment in Paris recently she said there is no such thing as American art. She is good enough authority to have had her opinion sent across by cable. The effect has already appeared, several times this season, in exhibitions of mixed home and finished foreign productions, and buyers who do not have to consider price have found little to choose between them.

The above is apropos of an exhibition at Kraushaar's, in which work by George Luks, Augustus Vincent Tack, Gifford Beal, John Sloan, Albert P. Ryder, Jerome Myers and Samuel Halpert stands without need of apology in the company of Daumier, Sisley, Fantin-Latour, Puvis de Chavannes, Forain, Descamps, Carriere and Toulouse Lautrec. This display furnishes a warning against sweeping judgments and an argument for the comity of nations in matters of art. Indeed, the only jarring voice in the Kraushaar symphony is that of Zuloaga, with a Spanish figure in his most compelling style; otherwise the harmony of the composition is undisturbed.

George Bellows

At Montross's, George Bellows is boldly declaring his democracy, in which he has few rivals, with an exhibition of portraits and drawings. One of his hangings frames the bulk of an Italian labor contractor or padre, who could have been found only where the tenement census is heaviest; and another picture is of a woman of the old-fashioned aristocracy, who wore her garnet-colored dress and real laces to sit for him. Still another canvas presents the downtown babel of sight and sound, with the buildings making cañons of the streets; and again he is off among the hills, transferring to canvas the loveliness of the unsullied autumn. His drawings seem to be mainly studio experiments; and are reflections of ubiquitous activity which strike one as all true; everything human interests him.

Frederick R. Shaler

One's outlook on worthy achievement at different periods is notably illustrated in a memorial exhibition of the work of Frederick R. Shaler, in the Anderson galleries. In his youth, when observance of conventions was a stricter test of merit than now, Shaler painted acceptably for Academy exhibitions, year after year. Although welcome in the halls of the mighty, he nearly starved for lack of buyers for his pictures.

Finally an anonymous admirer in Boston sent him a sum of money through a lawyer, with a message urging him to go abroad to live his life and assuring him that the allowance would be forwarded to him at regular intervals until he could win general recognition. The lawyer overcame Shaler's impulsive disdain of a money benefaction, and he went to Capri, where for a time he seemed supremely happy. Although he had the glories of the Bay of Naples for the objective painting in which he was skilled, the new environment made him introspective, and he drifted into the painting of abstractions rather than of objects. One wall of the present exhibition is beautiful in academic finish; the other walls record his initial departure from the conventions and his swift transition into ultra-modernism. The allowances maintained him in creature comfort, and the secret of their source has been well kept by the Boston lawyer.

John Singer Sargent

As if as a pendant to the comprehensive water-color show in the Brooklyn Museum, Scott & Fowles have hung a group of impressions gathered by John S. Sargent during a Mediterranean trip and expressed by him in that medium. There are visions of gardens in Granada, of olive trees in Corfu, and of the lagoon of Venice; and island journeyings are marked by souvenirs of Lake Garda, of woodsmen's huts in the Tyrol, of the marble workers at Carrara, and of the eastern end of the Simplon tunnel. The joy of the trip is mirrored in the work.

Maxime Maufra has been added to the select company of French impressionists who have come within the fold of the Durand-Ruel galleries. He saw inner beauty in all landscape and his brush reveals it to those of lesser vision. The Art Center is holiday patron for Miss Gertrude Hadenfeldt, who has a gallery there filled with glowing water colors, the fruit of residence of seven years in Tibet, India and China; and at Milch's have been assembled portraits by Abbott H. Thayer, whose work is soon to be comprehensively shown in a memorial in the Metropolitan Museum.

Miss Elinor M. Barnard has signaled her return to her city studio by an exhibition at Ehrich's of a group of her portraits of children of families in the middle west. Water color is her medium for this specialty, and she has chosen it as the best vehicle, in her view, for the permanent retention of the natural graces and ingenuousness of youth pictorially. Her portrait of the Princess Mary, done in England, is well known in that country and here.

Maurice Day

Those who boast that the best always gravitates to the cities have had to modify that article of creed this week, in favor of Maurice Day, winner among 3500 competitors for commercial book-cover or placard designs. Day lives and works in Damariscotta, Maine, a village near the coast which has not heretofore been on the art map. The competition was arranged by a Holyoke paper company, which invited and got responses from successful commercial designers in every part of the United States, as well as from England, France, Scotland, Belgium, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Canada and Newfoundland. The purpose of the contest was to test a certain standard of paper covers as a medium for design. When the prizes had been awaded, the American Institute of Graphic Arts selected 250 examples from the 3500 total and has put them on view here. It is a wonderful display of the versatility of designers in book-cover work. Day gets $1000 for a design he calls "Home," picturing a vine-clad cottage, with green trees and a golden sky behind it. The other main prize winners, who get respectively $200 and $100, are Garada Clark Riley and Lee Mero, designers for Chicago firms.

CANADA

A Second Visit to Its National Gallery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Canada — The registers on the turnstiles provide the best proof of public appreciation now that the National Gallery of Canada is once again in running order. Already in the first months the figures have mounted up to 12,000, which is no mean attendance in a city of Ottawa's size.

The galleries of English and European pictures have already been described, but there still remain Canadian pictures, water colors, sketches and prints to be dealt with. Canada's own art is growing apace, and now that, almost for the first time, a representative collection of it is gathered together, the occasion becomes intensely interesting.

The second floor of the National Gallery of Canada is given up entirely to the work of Canadian artists. Here you can trace the development of the nation's art from its earliest pioneers, Cornelius Kraighoff and others up to the modernist of today. The growth has been sturdy; even Kraighoff's work, faithfully reproducing the flaming wonders of autumn or the romance of Indians running rapids is, in its sincerity and accuracy, a worthy beginning of all that is to follow.

Coming to more modern times we find that Canadian artists fall naturally into three groups, the men who studied in Paris and came back to Canada to paint—Paul Peel, J. W. Barnsley, Maurice Cullen and many others; the men who, finding Canada unfruitful ground, crossed the border and are now household words in the United States—Horatio Walker, Ernest Lawson, Arthur Crisp and Phimister Proctor, to name a few; and the third and last group, the younger artists who have studied in Canada, stayed in Canada and are painting Canada with all their might.

This classification is only a rough one, for there are exceptions to the rule and exceptions to the exceptions, but for the most part the work of the first two groups of artists is hung in the first of the two large galleries given up to Canadian pictures and the work of the third group is in the second gallery. In the first gallery one finds such old friends as Wyly Grier, whose portraits are a practical list of Canada's prominent men; Franklin Brownell, whose pictures, although he was born and brought up in Massachusetts, are more typical of Canadian life than those of almost any other artist; Ernest Lawson, who last year received the highest honors in American landscape painting, and J. W. Maurice, better known in Europe than on this continent.

Almost inevitably the greatest interest centers round the second gallery, where the "study-at-home-and-stay-at-homes" are to be found. The room is a riot of color and a pageant of design. Not every one likes it. The average visitor takes one comprehensive look around, laughs, gasps and looks bewildered or pained as the case may be, but by and by if he stays long enough he enjoys himself. The bold adventurer knows from the first it is going to be pure joy, and enters with head thrown back as if to meet the tang of the salt breeze or the boisterous buffetings of the wind, for the second generation of Canadian artists have assurance and don't mince matters. They are anything but innocuously sweet. But before you settle down to enjoy their frank, fearless self-expression, look back once more to the other gallery, to the men who learned their art abroad and came home again to stay—who "stuck it out" in spite of the arid welcome, for without a doubt it is the excellence and sincerity of gallery I which makes gallery II possible, and one of the uses of a national art repository is to make such things plain.

There is something else writ large for all to read. The younger Toronto artists have always hailed Tom Thomson as the one among them who inspired and led the rest, and here at Ottawa there is abundant proof that they are right. Despite the fact that Tom Thomson was only trained as a commercial designer and did not paint more than perhaps a dozen large pictures all told, there is no doubt at all that he was a great artist. His three pictures, "The Northern River," "The Jack Pine" and "Autumn's Garland" express a decorative and pictorial truth; they speak with the beauty of the poet, the simplicity of the friend and the assurance of the master. If you go up to his pictures and peering into them attempt to pry out their secret you will find his brush strokes as definite as Roman mosaics and every inch of the canvas as exquisite in color as delphiniums in full bloom.

The Toronto artists who acclaimed Tom Thomson are carrying out the work which he begun. In "The Solemn Land" James MacDonald has composed an epic in honor of the wilds of Canada, rugged, massive and still untouched by man. Lauren Harris is a lover of experiments and his red, orange and green "Shacks," excellently painted though it is, is still something of an artistic joke, a pleasant joke, for you can't help liking it, but if artists are to go on painting pictures which come out of their frames at you and monopolize not only their own allotted space but their neighbors' as well, where will it all end? Arthur Lismer, Alec Jackson, Frank Johnston, J. H. Varley each say their say with no less voice and round out this new phase of Canadian landscape painting.

Canada may well be proud of her national gallery. Her painters have deserved it and her people need it. It will be a nucleus and a nursery. Providing the artists of tomorrow with food and inspiration, it will receive in return the first fruits of their labor.

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THE HOME FORUM

Boswell First Meets Dr. Johnson

At last, on Monday the 16th of May, when I was sitting in Mr. Davies's back parlor, . . . Johnson unexpectedly came into the shop; and Mr. Davies having perceived him through the glass-door in the room in which we were sitting, advanced towards us,—he announced his awful approach to me, somewhat in the manner of an actor in the part of Horatio, when he addresses Hamlet on the appearance of his father's ghost, "Look, my Lord, it comes." I found that I had a very perfect idea of Johnson's figure, from the portrait of him painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds soon after he published his Dictionary, in the attitude of sitting in his easy chair in deep meditation; which was the first picture his friend did for him, which Sir Joshua very kindly presented to me, ... Mr. Davies mentioned my name, and respectfully introduced me to him. I was much agitated; and recollecting his prejudice against the Scotch, of which I had heard much, I said to Davies, "Don't tell where I come from."—"From Scotland," cried Davies, roguishly. "Mr. Johnson, (said I) I do indeed come from Scotland, but I cannot help it." I am willing to flatter myself that I meant this as a light pleasantry to soothe and conciliate him, and not as an humiliating abasement at the expense of my country. But however that might be, this speech was somewhat unlucky; for, with that quickness of wit for which he was so remarkable, he seized the expression "come from Scotland," which I used in the sense of being from that country; and, as if I had said that I had come away from it, or left it, retorted, "That, Sir, I find, is what a very great many of your countrymen cannot help." This stroke stunned me a good deal; and when we had sat down, I felt myself not a little embarrassed, and apprehensive of what might come next. He then addressed himself to Davies: "What do you think of Garrick? He has refused me an order for the play for Miss Williams, because he knows the house will be full, and that an order would be worth three shillings." Eager to take any opening to get into conversation with him, I ventured to say, "O, Sir, I cannot think Mr. Garrick would grudge such a trifle to you." "Sir, (said he, with a stern look,) I have known David Garrick longer than you have done: and I know no right you have to talk to me on the subject." Perhaps I deserved this check; for it was rather presumptuous in me, an entire stranger, to express any doubt of the justice of his animadversion upon his old acquaintance and pupil. I now felt myself much mortified, and began to think that the hope which I had long indulged of obtaining his acquaintance was blasted. And, in truth, had not my ardor been uncommonly strong, and my resolution uncommonly persevering, so rough a reception might have deterred me for ever from making any further attempts. Fortunately, however, I remained upon the field not wholly discomfited; and was soon rewarded by hearing some of his conversation. . . .

I was highly pleased with the extraordinary vigor of his conversation, and regretted that I was drawn away from it by an engagement at another place. I had, for the most part of the evening, been left alone with him, and had ventured to make an observation now and then, which he received very civilly; so that I was satisfied that, though there was a roughness in his manner, there was no ill nature in his disposition. Davies followed me to the door, and when I complained to him a little of the hard blows which the great man had given me, he kindly took upon him to console me by saying, "Don't be uneasy. I can see he likes you very well."

A few days afterwards I called on Davies, and asked him if he thought I might take the liberty of waiting on Mr. Johnson at his chambers in the Temple. He said I certainly might, and that Mr. Johnson would take it a compliment. So on Tuesday, the 24th of May, after having been enlivened by the witty sallies of Messieurs Thornton, Wilkes, Churchill, and Lloyd, with whom I had passed the morning, I boldly repaired to Johnson. His Chambers were on the first floor of No. One Inner-Temple-Lane, and I entered them with an impression given me by the Reverend Blair, of Edinburgh, who had been introduced to me not long before, and described his having "found the Giant in his den;" an expression which, when I came to be pretty well acquainted with Johnson, I repeated to him, and he was diverted at this picturesque account of himself. Dr. Blair had been presented to him by Dr. James Fordyce. At this time the controversy concerning the pieces published by Mr. James Macpherson, as translations of Ossian, was at its height. Johnson had all along denied their authenticity; and, what was still more provoking to their admirers, maintained that they had no merit. The subject having been introduced by Dr. Fordyce, Dr. Blair, replying on the internal evidence of their antiquity, asked Dr. Johnson whether he thought any man of a modern age could have written such poems? Johnson replied, "Yes, Sir, many men, many women, and many children." . . .

He received me very courteously; but it must be confessed, that his apartment, and furniture, and morning dress, were sufficiently uncouth. His brown suit of clothes looked very rusty; he had on a little old shrivelled unpowdered wig, which was too small for his head; his shirtneck and knees of his breeches were loose; his black worsted stockings ill drawn up; and he had a pair of unbuckled shoes by way of slippers. But all these slovenly particularities were forgotten the moment he began to talk. Some gentlemen, whom I do not recollect, were sitting with him; and when they went away, I also rose; but he said to me, "Nay, don't go."—"Sir, (said I) I am afraid that I intrude upon you. It is benevolent to allow me to sit and hear you." He seemed pleased with this compliment, which I sincerely paid him, and answered, "Sir, I am obliged to any man who visits me."

—Boswell's Life of Johnson.

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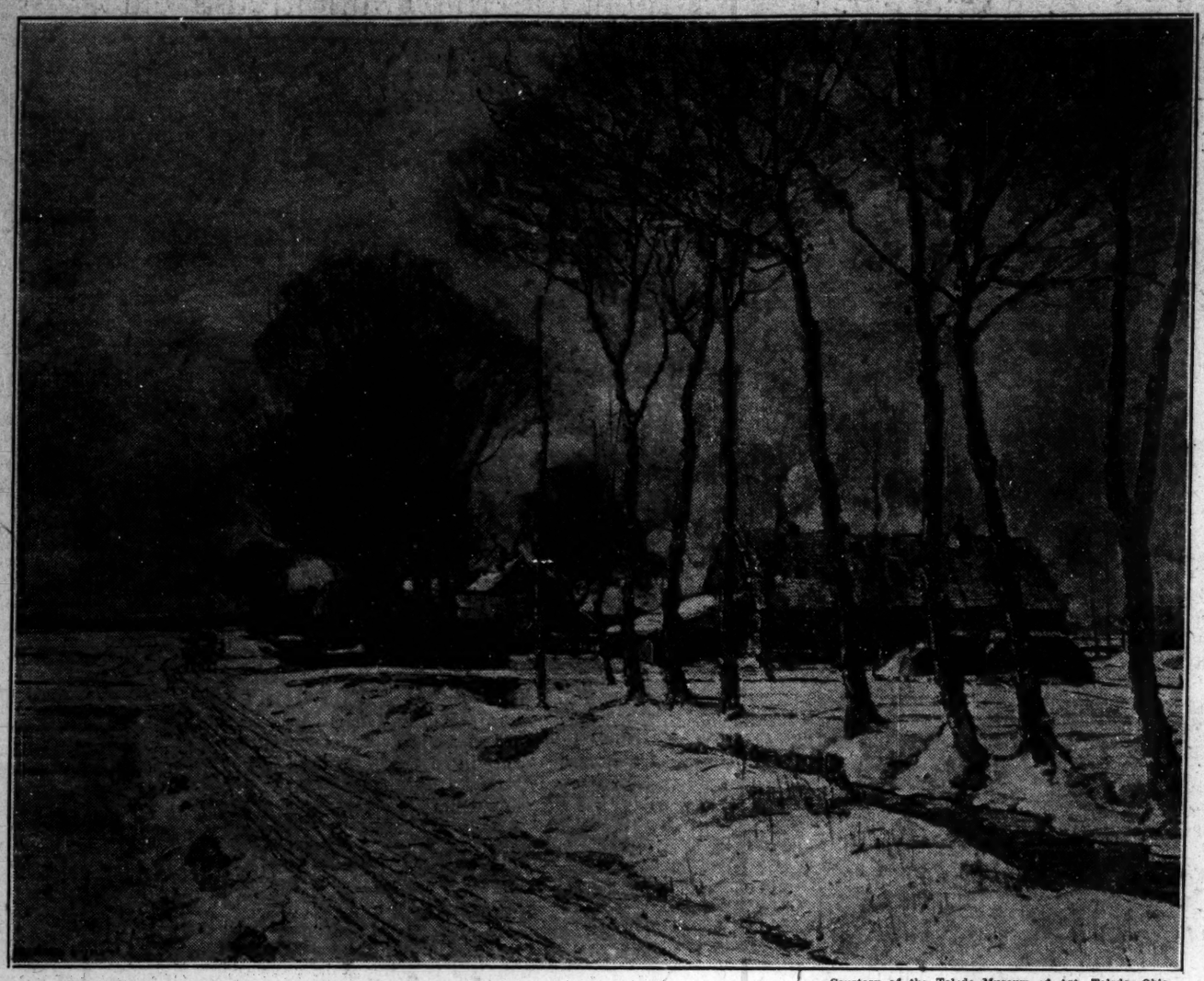

Courtesy of the Toledo Museum of Art, Toledo, Ohio

"Snow-clad Fields in Morning Light," from the painting by Gardner Symons, N. A.

Winter Morning

'Tis the morning, and the sun with ruddy orb
Ascending fires the horizon; while the clouds,
That crowd away before the driving wind,
More ardent as the disc emerges more,
Resemble most some city in a blaze,
Seen through the leafless wood. His slanting ray
Slides ineffectual down the snowy vale,
And, tingeing all with his own rosy hue,
From every herb and every spiry blade
Stretches a length of shadow o'er the field. . . .

—William Cowper.

Bird Music and Bird Sounds

". . . I have no intention," declares W. H. Hudson, "of speaking in this place of the South American bird music I know, comparing it with that of England. And this for two reasons. One is that I have already written on this subject in 'Argentine Ornithology' and 'The Naturalist in La Plata.' The second reason is because bird music, and indeed, bird sounds generally, are seldom describable. We have no symbols to represent such sounds on paper, hence we are powerless to convey to another the impression they make on us as we are to describe the odors of flowers. It is hard, perhaps, to convince ourselves of this powerlessness; in my case the saddening knowledge was forced on me in such a way that escape was impossible. No person at a distance from England could have striven harder than I did, by inquiring of those who knew and by reading ornithological works, to get a just idea of the songs of British birds. Yet all my pains were wasted, as I found out afterwards when I heard them, and when almost every song came to me as a surprise. It could not have been otherwise. To name only half a dozen of the lesser British melodists: the little jets of brilliant melody spurted out by the robin; the more sustained lyric of the wren, sharp, yet delicate; the careless half-song half-recitative of the common warbler; the small fragments of dreamy aerial music emitted by the wood wren amidst the high translucent foliage; the hurried, fantastic medley of liquid and grating sounds of the reed warbler; the song, called by some a twitter, of the swallow, in which the quick, upleaping notes seem to dance in the air, to fall more than one at a time on the sense, as if more than one bird sang, spontaneous and glad as the laughter of some fairy-like unimaginable child—who can give any idea of such sounds as these with such symbols as words! It is easy to say that a song is long or short, varied or monotonous, that a note is sweet, clear, mellow, strong, weak, loud, shrill, sharp, and so on; but from all this we get no idea of the distinctive character of the sound, since these words describe only class, or generic qualities, not the specific and individual. It sometimes seems to help us, in describing a song, to give its feeling, when it strikes us as possessing some human feeling, and call it joyous, glad, plaintive, tender, and so on; but this is, after all, a rough expedient, and often as not, misleads. Thus in the case of the nightingale, I have been led by reading to expect to hear a distinctly plaintive song, and found it so far from plaintive that I was swayed to the opposite extreme, and pronounced it (with Coleridge) a glad song. But by-and-by I dismissed this notion as equally false with the other; the more I listened the more I admired the purity of sound in some notes, the exquisite phrasing, the beautiful contrasts; the art was perfect, but there was no passion in it all—no human feeling. Feeling of some un-human kind there perhaps was, but not gladness, such as we imagine in the skylark's song, and certainly not sorrow, nor anything sad. Again, when we listen to a song that all have agreed to call 'tender', we perhaps recognize some quality that faintly resembles, or affects us like the quality of tenderness in human speech or vocal music; but if we think for a moment, we are convinced that it is not tenderness, that the effect is not quite the same; that we have so described it only because we have no suitable word; that there is really no suggestion of human feeling in it.

"The old method of spelling bird notes and sounds still finds favor with some easy-going naturalists, and it is possible that those who use it do actually believe that the printed word represents some avian sound to the reader, and that those who have never heard the sound can by this simple means get an idea of it; just as certain arbitrary marks or signs on a sheet of written music represent human sounds. It is a fancy and a delusion. We have not yet invented any system of arbitrary signs to represent bird sounds, nor are we likely to invent such a system, because, in the first place, we do not properly know the sounds, and, owing to their number and character, cannot properly know more than a very few of them; and in the second place, because they are different in each species: just as our human notation represents solely our human specific sounds, so a notation of one bird's language, that of the skylark, let us say, would not apply to the language of another species, the nightingale, say, on account of the difference in quality and 'timbre' of the two." [From "Idle Days in Patagonia."]

Going for Water

The well was dry beside the door,
And so we went with pail and can
Across the fields behind the house
To seek the brook if still it ran;

Not loth to have excuse to go,
Because the autumn eve was fair
(Though chill) because the fields were ours,
And by the brook our woods were there.

We ran as if to meet the moon
That slowly dawned behind the trees,
The barren boughs without the leaves,
Without the birds, without the breeze.

But once within the wood, we paused
Like gnomes that hid us from the moon,
Ready to run to hiding new
With laughter when she found us soon.

Each laid on other a staying hand
To listen ere we dared to look,
And in the hush we joined to make
We heard—we knew we heard—the brook.

A note as from a single place,
A slender tinkling fall that made
Now drops that floated on the pool
Like pearls, and now a silver blade.

—Robert Frost.

A Forty-Niner From Connecticut

Actual experiences of a California gold miner of the days of 1849, a man who went to the west from Connecticut, are found in an old diary which he kept while in camp and which has been edited by C. L. Canfield. The diary reads:

July 27, 1850.—I went over and saw the Long Tom working. It will revolutionize mining if it will save the gold. Took plans of it. I'm handy with tools and knocked one together without much trouble. The Nevada blacksmith charged me four dollars to punch holes in the sheet-iron plate. Set it up on the claim Friday and took out about two ounces that day. Worked a strip eight feet square. That is as much as I did in a week with a rocker. All the miners up and down the creek came to see it working. I had offers of two ounces apiece to make three of them, but I've promised Anderson to begin work on the ditch as soon as I get through with the claim. . . .

August 3, 1850.—Had a great streak of luck last week. Worked out the claim and before I moved the Tom, tried some of the rocker tailings. They were as rich as if the dirt had not been washed and I took nineteen ounces out of the riffle box beside a nugget that weighed nearly an ounce. I've taken out of the claim about one hundred and fifteen ounces and have sent dad fifteen hundred dollars. It's cost me about five hundred dollars to live and I've got six ounces in the yeast powder box under the big stone in front of the fire place. . . .

August 17, 1850.—We finished the ditch on Thursday and turned in the water. It carries a lot more than we need and when we ran it into the gulch, Anderson got a new idea. We put a trench down through the middle of the ravine and there was a pretty heavy fall. The top dirt is nothing but red clay and he began picking the dirt and watching it run off into the creek and then he said: "What is the use of shoveling this all off when the water will do it for us?" Sure enough, it worked like a charm. We pulled off our shoes, turned up our overalls, jumped into the trench and worked away like beavers, and the water did more work in one day than both of us could have stripped shoveling in a week.

By Saturday noon we had cleared off a strip forty feet long and ten feet wide, and will set the Long Tom tomorrow and clean it up. It looks like pretty good ground, as we could pick up lots of pieces of gold, some of them weighing two bits.

The weather is awfully hot; believe it is warmer than summer in the States. . . . It's curious how quickly it cools off after sundown. A breeze starts and blows up the creek strong enough to sway the tops of the pine trees, and the noise it makes through the branches sounds like a lullaby. Since Pard came to camp with me, we spend an hour or two every evening after supper sitting out under a big sugar pine that grows just in front of our cabin . . . , but we don't talk much. It is all so solemn and still, that is, it seems so until you begin to hear what Pard calls "voices of the night"; the frogs, the owls, the rasp of the tree toad, or the howl of a wolf way off in the mountain, and if it was not for the glimmer of a light in Platt's cabin, down the creek, we would think we were two castaways lost in a wilderness.—"The Diary of a Forty-Niner."

"God Is Not Mocked"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BROWNING, through checkered mortal vision, still saw clearly enough to sing:

"God's in His heaven:
All's right with the world."

The student of Christian Science looking out upon the universe from a constantly enlarging understanding of the infinity of God, good, has so accustomed himself to expect confidently the manifestation of that understanding in harmony and peace that his only care becomes, then, not to be tricked into outlining the manner of its expression and relying on the erroneous converse that because the result in human experience of his work on a problem may seem to be not just what he would have desired of good, therefore God is not for the moment in His heaven and something wrong is. Of course, to the consciousness demanding to know the ever-presence of God, denial of omnipotent goodness comes not perhaps so blatantly as this, but this is its sum and substance, and reveals the fallacy of relying on any human manifestation to proclaim the allness of God, good. To one the suggestion may come as condemnation of his own work or that of others, to another as fear that evil is in some circumstances more real and powerful than good, and that the divine idea can be overtaken and overthrown. But to these whisperings of the evil one, he who is faithful need only ask himself, "In what have I been confident? In God? He has not changed. In His Christ? He is revealed and now expressed. In Christian Science, the law of God? This law is ever-operative, absolute justice, casting out all forms of evil and healing the sick." Having so answered, the Christian Scientist may then take comforting assurance from the words of Paul to the Galatians: "Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." He who honestly knows that he is dropping the world, turning from material to spiritual evidence for his proof of Life, substance, and intelligence may stand confident in what he shall reap, that is, in what man, as God's image and likeness does now reflect,—infinite good. Be the sense evidence ever so contrary, he may go on undaunted and unfatigued, exhorted of Paul: "And let us not be weary in well doing: for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not."

That which would faint, which would sink beside the load of evil manifest as power and be crushed thereby, is then, according to Paul, the result of deception, the lying suppositious opposite of the truth, that would trick the thought turned heavenward into even momentary belief that divine strength is not sufficient to maintain its own. Whereas, far from this being the fact, the belief under which the fainting heart is laboring is that, still looking back to the seeming reality of life, substance, and intelligence in matter, the human consciousness yearns there for a sign where no sign shall be given, for it is written: "The kingdom of God cometh not with observation: Neither shall they say, Lo here! or, lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you."

This subtle attitude of "Lo here!" is nothing but the erroneous suggestion that the integrity and completeness of the kingdom of heaven depend on the quality of their relative expression in human experience,—expression of physical health, mental peace, organized unity, national ideals practiced, international friendship, whereas these are but indications of the belief that the human is not cast off at once for the divine, and that mankind still want some little here below. The student of Christian Science learns that he need not be terrified by material sense evidence of disease; he seeks its overthrow entirely in the realm of Mind. His work is not for an outlined physical effect but for purification of consciousness, and he is confident that as his consciousness is purged of materiality, higher and higher views of health and strength are revealed to him. From the absolute he works; on that he rests; on the relative he looks unrelated or undisturbed, merely as the gauge measuring his progress toward the demonstrable understanding that the kingdom of heaven is, now. "Undisturbed", Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 306), "amid the jarring testimony of the material senses, Science, still enthroned, is unfolding to mortals the immutable, harmonious, divine Principle,—is unfolding Life and the universe, ever present and eternal."

Repeatedly Mrs. Eddy counsels that the physical healing is but one phase of the mission of Christian Science and she also makes plain that the method of overcoming sickness and sin is one and the same. Therefore the student of Christian Science who walks unafraid the path out of physical domination may walk equally undeceived the path out of the subtler claims of the same one evil, when he ceases to look upon governments, conferences, decrees, group activities of any sort as anything more than the relative expression of what the aggregate individual experience concerned therein now grasps of absolute Truth.

So long as one sees around him—makes a part of his own universe, that is—divisions, antagonisms, prejudices, so long as he is giving any power in any subtle fashion to the so-called forces of evil, let him not be astonished if the result he sees is not what he had planned for himself to be the manner of Truth's appearing. Let him not upbraid the Almighty and think that the Lord hath wrought an evil. Rather let him understand that the relative manifestation in individual experience of the absolute truth about God's universe remains always only the gauge of the degree to which that experience is emancipated, and radiant or clouded, has never the least effect upon the eternal imperishability of the government of divine Mind. Seen for what it is, the relative expression is simply a goad to further striving out of darkness into light. On the cross Christ Jesus knew that his God had not forsaken him, and the resurrection followed. In any so-called crisis, the student of Christian Science, learning the lesson of the cross, may walk undeceived in the fuller and fuller understanding that never is God mocked. To mock the Almighty would be to presuppose a second real power more omniscient than God, and there can be no degrees of omniscience. To look to any human evidence for due measure of man's reward for labor in the Father's vineyard is to conjure up a false so-called power to mock divine Love, which wholly governs its idea, guards it, protects it, and is justified of its children.

Cloth of Gold

Proem

I

You ask us if by rule or no
Our many-colored songs are wrought:
Upon the cunning loom of thought
We weave our fancies, so and so.

II

The busy shuttle comes and goes
Across the rhymes, and deftly weaves
A tissue out of autumn leaves,
With here a thistle, there a rose.

III

With art and patience thus is made
The poet's perfect Cloth of Gold:
When woven so, nor moth nor mould
Nor time can make its colors fade.

—Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

Goethe's Merit

Goethe's merit lies in the perfect finish of all his creations; there are no strong scenes to counterbalance the weak, no elaboration of some parts of the picture to make up for the sketchiness of others, no botching, no padding, no dwelling on details. Each character in his romances and dramas is treated, wherever it appears, as though it were the chief character. This is Homer's manner, this is Shakespeare's. In the works of all great poets there are, properly speaking, no secondary characters; each person of the drama is in his place the leading character.—Heine.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, DEC. 12, 1921

EDITORIALS

When Doctors Disagree

It is an interesting and, at the same time, an instructive occupation to study the gyrations of human opinion. No better object lesson could be found than the antagonistic views forthcoming on the new treaty. Thus whilst Senator New, of Indiana, describes it as "A most complete and satisfactory assurance of peace, and the greatest security of further economic stability that could have been devised," Senator Reed, of Missouri, dismisses it as being, in his judgment, "treacherous, treasonable and damnable." Obviously there is very much in a point of view.

As a matter of fact, however, it is extremely easy to follow either point of view. Senator Reed's point of view is that preached in England by Mr. Gladstone, in the height of his popularity. It was then summed up as a glorious isolation; Senator Reed defines it as no entangling alliances. The opposite view was, in a way, the view of Mr. Disraeli, when he declared that Constantinople was the gate of India. It is expressed in the belief that you must build your political earthworks beyond your own gates, or, as Senator New presumably sees it, that if you wish to secure peace for the United States, you must prevent trouble in the Pacific. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli never succeeded in solving their equation the same way, and it is to be suspected that neither will Senator Reed nor Senator New. To Senator Reed the new treaty is an entangling alliance of the worst description, possessing all the iniquities of the famous Article X of the League of Nations, and none of its virtues, though he hastens to add that he is not clear that Article X has any virtues. To Senator New it is a treaty "which does not obligate us to mix in some one else's quarrels, but precludes serious disagreements among the nations involved as far as words and good faith can guarantee anything."

Public opinion, it has to be admitted, is apparently overwhelmingly on the side of Senator New; according to Senator Sterling it is overwhelmingly on his side in the Senate. In London, three great papers, so differently oriented as The Daily Telegraph, The Morning Post, and The Spectator, combine to bless the treaty. Indeed The Morning Post finds the utmost gratification in setting off Washington treaty-making against the Paris treaty-making in a way that would at once please and displease Senator Reed. The truth of the matter is that, quite apart from anything else, the insular possessions of the four powers in the Pacific do not offer a great objective for trouble. That was very obvious to Senator Lodge, expounding the new treaty to his audience, on Saturday morning. "No doubt we shall hear it said," he explained, "that the region to which this agreement applies is one most unlikely to give birth to serious disputes, and therefore an agreement of this character is of little consequence." But, he went on to explain, history has shown that there is no spot in the world, however valueless, that may not become an occasion for strife. None the less the possibility is remote amongst the Pacific islands. However, the best way of settling the question is to appeal to the document itself.

Mr. Balfour once declared that he could put his views on tariff reform on a sheet of note paper. The contracting parties to the present alliance have succeeeded in doing this in their present agreement. The first clause provides simply for conferences between the contracting parties themselves in the event of any disagreement. The second clause provides for an interchange of communications in the event of a dispute with any country not a party to the agreement. The third clause is concerned solely with the duration of the treaty. The fourth clause provides for the termination of the Anglo-Japanese alliance simultaneously with the ratification of the new treaty. It is clear from this that there is only one clause; the second, which can give any color to the suggestion of an entangling alliance; and this clause leaves every nation absolutely free to meet a very problematical danger in its own way. So absolutely free, indeed, are the nations left that the diplomatists of a century ago would not have regarded the instrument as a treaty at all. It would, as the Portuguese delegate, Viscount d'Alte, subsequently declared, "be easy to evade any of the clauses of the treaty." The strength of the whole document, as he went on to point out, being simply in the good faith of the signatories, so that in the extremely improbable event of any nations throwing down the gage to an alliance so powerful as that just called into being, not a step could be taken in the United States without the full concurrence of the Senate acting up to its highest conception of good faith. And, what is more, this attack would have to take place during the next ten years, a period during which it is almost inconceivable that any combination of powers should be capable of challenging the new quadruple alliance.

But the curious thing is that, where Senator Reed can see nothing but danger the ordinary reader of the instrument can see nothing but safety. Take, for example, the little Kingdom of Holland, which owing to its large colonial interests, is greatly concerned with peace in the Pacific. Holland, though it managed to maintain its neutrality during the great war, suffered severely from interruption of its communications and from loss of trade. Yet on Saturday its chief delegate, Jonkheer van Karnebeek, was found proclaiming his belief that the new treaty would be welcomed in the Netherlands, as constituting and embodying "an endeavor to promote peace and tranquillity in those far-off regions neighboring the Netherlands' possessions."

One other effect the treaty has, which is, in its way, a tremendous peaceable asset. It brings France into the orbit of the new alliance. There can be little doubt that France has been going through a period of internal political perturbation. It sees the terrific strides made in the United States and it can do this, with the Atlantic Ocean acting as a moat to it, and in the light of the close sympathy which has always existed between the two nations, without a qualm. But it sees, likewise, the British Commonwealth, with which it has not always been on terms of amity, extending itself throughout the seven seas. It sees Russia, though politically crumbling in chaos today, stretching across two continents, and it remembers that though Russia was "the ally" in 1914 it was out of the charred ruins of Moscow that the Cossacks came to Dresden in 1814. And, worst of all, it sees Germany, temporarily crushed by its own imperial profligacy, none the less a virile nation with a population leaping ahead at every census. Then it looks at home and sees itself with a stationary, if not shrinking population, and it asks itself what all this portends. The answer cannot be a very comforting one, and so the temptation comes to accuse its allies of desertion, to accentuate a position of isolation, and to play a lone and a desperate hand in the politics of the world. Her inclusion, consequently, in the present alliance, when her insular possessions in the Pacific scarcely justify it, is an expression of confidence and friendship on the part of her allies which cannot be misunderstood in Paris, and it is an act also which will draw her more securely into the orbit of their friendship and discourage the policy of the lone hand. On the whole, therefore, Mr. Hughes was not exaggerating, when in closing the Conference on Saturday, he declared, "I firmly believe that when this agreement takes effect we shall have gone further in the direction of securing an enduring peace than by anything that has yet been done."

Anglo-American Friendship

To the great work of clearing the understanding and strengthening the friendship between the two main branches of the English-speaking people, many kinds of contributions can be made, all of them, in their way, helpful. It is a subject which has, of course, been dealt with by all manner of people, by statesmen, politicians, scholars, business men, public men and women in every phase of human activity. Such practical idealists as Lord Robert Cecil and Lord Bryce have again and again approached the matter with peculiar effectiveness from the point of view of a common ideal, and, from this high level, the question has been discussed in all its branches down to the lower and more everyday levels of simple social amenities and social differences. Amongst those who have approached the matter from this standpoint, such men as E. V. Lucas, W. L. George, St. John Irvine, and Owen Wister have done excellent work, and recently, in London, at a meeting of the English-Speaking Union, this phase of the question was again tackled in an easy, genial, but none the less effective, manner by Edward Cecil, the well-known author and playwright.

Anyone who is familiar with the everyday social life in both countries cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that whatever differences there are between the American and the Englishman, using these terms in their popular sense, they are generally about things that do not matter. Differences in language, differences in manners, curiously worn-out prejudices, and quite obsolete impressions are the chief items which go to produce whatever "Anglo-American friction" there may be. The only way to approach such a condition is the way taken by Edward Cecil. No one with any appreciation of the actualities of the situation can do more than laugh at them. No Englishman who knows America can believe for a moment in the stage American as he still finds him in England, and no American who is familiar with England can believe for a moment in the stage Englishman as he finds him in America. They are both, of course, the purest myths and have no claim to credit from a discerning people.

Nevertheless, when all these sources of petty irritation have been done away with, the fact remains that the great superstructure of Anglo-American friendship cannot rest upon any mere conformity of social life, but must rest where it has really always rested, on the possession of a great common ideal. "The peaceful cooperation of our two peoples," declared Lord Bryce in New York some months ago, "who understand one another as no other two peoples do, or can do, who cherish the same ideals and equally desire the welfare of mankind, and equally love the principles of freedom by which we have lived and prospered, the cooperation of our peoples to extinguish hatreds and preserve peace, offers the best and perhaps the only prospect of averting from the world the recurrence of those calamities from which we have largely suffered." In this able summing up of the matter is seen, indeed, sufficient ground for friendship ever deepening and broadening and becoming more settled. As has been said before, however, all views on the matter making for clarity are welcome, and should be welcomed. In the great task of strengthening the bond of union between the English-speaking peoples the greater works must be done, but the lesser works must not be left undone.

The Revolt in Guatemala

The effort to overthrow the Government of Guatemala, apparently successful so far as the enforced abdication of President Herrera and his Cabinet is concerned, is no doubt intended to be as much a direct blow against the new Republic of Central America as against the chief executive who has been made the pawn of the aggressive foes of the Unionist Party. Everything goes to show that the revolt which caused the virtual imprisonment of President Herrera and the members of his official family was led by a group representing an almost inconspicuous minority of the people of Guatemala. The forces of the Unionist Party, responsible for the election of Mr. Herrera following the overthrow of the Cabrera Government, are said to be intact, and it is claimed that they represent the desires and sympathies of an overwhelming majority of the citizens of the country. The hostile outbreak, in which the plotters are said to have been aided by a few disloyal soldiers in Guatemala City, came with all the force and suddenness which have, in the past, marked similar undertakings. It is claimed for President Herrera that he might, had he chosen to employ the force still loyal to him, have defeated his enemies and retained his position of authority. But this he definitely declined to do, according to a statement given out by the Guatemalan Minister in Washington. He had received warning of the plot against his government, but had apparently concluded that the agitators could make little headway against the wishes of the masses upon whom he depended for support. He is quoted as having said to those who informed him of the movement against him that he did not desire to imprison or exile any person because of political activities.

President Herrera's predecessor, and for many years his political enemy and business rival, retained his authority, often in the face of more serious dissensions than the present one seemed to be, by the very methods which Mr. Herrera is declared to have refused to resort to. President Cabrera was a dictator throughout the twenty-one years of his rule. He perpetuated his régime only by overriding the fundamental law of the Republic, and was finally forced to yield his authority because he failed to keep his word that he would refrain from persecuting his political enemies and arresting and punishing those accused of engaging in normal political activities. Mr. Herrera refused to don the mantle of the deposed dictator. Conscious that he possessed the influence and power to maintain himself in authority, he preferred to rest his case with the people who had chosen him. He has been both liberal and lenient in his administration of the affairs of the Republic. It is claimed for him, moreover, that he has endeavored in every way to eliminate from his government all practices and customs repugnant to the democracy to which he has committed himself and his party. It would be unpleasant, in these times, to be forced to believe that he failed because of this sincerity and devotion to the cause of his people. But enforced abdication in such circumstances is vastly preferable to a continued retention of power and authority by means of force.

And yet there is to be considered the plight of the people who have depended upon his leadership and who have invested him with power and authority to maintain it. Is it excusable that this power should be surrendered into the hands of the mob? No one can suppose that the cause of liberty and right is going to be advanced in Guatemala by the ascendancy of such influences as have so unjustly interposed themselves. The fond hope of those who elected President Herrera, as well as of those in the other countries which now form parts of the Republic of Central America, was that the federation would constitute a safeguard, a perpetual assurance, that such revolutions as that which has just taken place, where a meager minority, by unscrupulous daring, should overthrow the constituted authority of the majority would be rendered forever impossible. The emergency is one in which the federated republics surely have common cause, for there are already indications that the disaffection threatens the entire Unionist movement, not only in Guatemala but in Honduras and El Salvador. The misguided agitators who are seeking an overthrow of all present authority in the three republics no doubt fail to realize that they are not, in fact, proclaiming the desire for a higher freedom. But behind them and before them, urging them on, is the specter of dictatorship, oppression, and ignorance. They are seeking, unwittingly, to prove that they can be governed only by the iron hand of absolutism.

Large Pictures

It was recently suggested that "the day of large pictures has gone by," that, as most people live in small houses, lyrics in paint are needed more than epics in paint. That statement holds good; but it must be qualified, for even as the words were being written a buyer was acquiring large pictures, that is to say epics, in almost a wholesale way.

For two or three years past it has been quietly known that a Japanese gentleman was visiting the studios of prominent painters in Europe and acquiring large pictures. The name of this buyer did not appear in the press: it was felt that he should be allowed to make his purchases without advice or persuasion, although the painters who were so fortunate as to interest him were quite willing to tell their comrades of their good fortune. There is now no need to keep the secret any longer. The name of the buyer has been disclosed, and his activities are described as "an art raid on Europe on a gigantic scale."

He is a Japanese: His name is Mr. K. Matsukata: he is the great shipping magnate of the Far East, and he is the third son of the Marquis Matsukata, one of Japan's former prime ministers. Early in life he abandoned politics, and turned his attention to commerce, with the result that he is now one of Japan's wealthiest men. Mr. Matsukata refers to his purchases of large pictures as "a hobby of mine." Some time ago he decided to build an art gallery on the famous Plateau of Tokyo, and he made several journeys to Europe to acquire works of art, chiefly pictures for its adornment. He has already collected over nine hundred works which include French, English, Italian, Dutch, and German pictures. There are two by Rembrandt, and examples by Reynolds, Gainsborough, and Turner, and among the moderns, J. J. Shannon, Wilson Steer, C. H. Shannon, Charles Ricketts, Frank Brangwyn, and Augustus John. The pictures have been carefully selected, and are intended to show the Japanese people the historical development of art, mainly from about 1815 to the present time. But Mr. Matsukata does not confine his purchases to pictures; he has bought some famous pieces of tapestry, one of them being a specimen of Brussels manufacture after Teniers, of which the companion piece is in the Wallace Collection. Among the sculptures that he has acquired is an important group by Rodin.

This Japanese patron who has brought joy into English and French studios has original views. He did not go to an architect to design his gallery on the Plateau of Tokyo, he went to a painter, Mr. Frank Brangwyn. This seems to be a wise experiment. Mr. Matsukata has collected large easel pictures, and it is obvious that a painter like Mr. Brangwyn, in whom the decorative sense is strongly developed, can probably design a gallery for the presentation of pictures more efficiently than an architect who is more interested in the moldings of the walls than in the pictures that will hang upon them. A well-known connoisseur was given an opportunity the other afternoon of examining, in the presence of Mr. Matsukata, photographs of the nine hundred and more pictures that he has acquired. When this connoisseur was asked if Mr. Matsukata intends visiting America he replied, "I do not know."

Mr. Matsukata said to an English interviewer: "Your artists in this country have been exceedingly good to me." English artists return the compliment. Mr. Matsukata has made the large picture almost popular again.

Editorial Notes

It seems to be late in the day to discuss nice academic points concerning a famous and well-established American hymn or anthem. But none the less a discussion is going on concerning "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." It is of interest to know that the original edition of the hymn contained but five verses, but that, as it appeared in a London edition, an extra verse was added. It is now proposed to drop this verse altogether from the hymn, as it is recognized by its critics, as it was by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, as a "weak appendix." She therefore omitted it. How, then, did the additional verse ever get into the English edition? The answer is that many years after the poem was written it was thought well to publish a facsimile of the original draft. This is said to have been done with Mrs. Howe's consent, but without any intention on her part of having the sixth verse incorporated in it. Any attempt to add it to the authorized version, therefore, should be discountenanced.

Mr. Viviani's statement at the American Dante unveiling ceremony, that the ties which bind the Italians and the French are Latin ones shows that the wish is often father to the thought. The French or Franks never crossed the Alps into Gaul, but the Rhine, unpleasant as this circumstance may sound to French ears. Cæsar, it is true, left his Roman impress on land and people, but not even the language can boast of being classically Latin, since it got its derivation from the lingua romana rustica spoken by the Roman legionaries and merchants. But perhaps the word "Franks" does not fairly describe your modern Frenchmen. The French are a composite race to which early contributors were the Gauls, the Ligurians, the Iberians, and the Belgæ or German immigrants who had adopted the Celtic language. There came also the Phœnicians and the Greeks, after them the Teutonic tribes, and then the Normans or Northmen. Throw in the Bretons of Brittany, the Basques, and the Gascons, and one has the confused mixture of races which produced the French nation. But the Frenchman has at least the consolation of knowing that today he shows hardly any trace of the northern or Teutonic impress, while it is probable that the modern Rumanian is more nearly Latin than the modern Italian. All of which merely shows that the word "Latin" is badly in need of a little adjustment.

Mr. E. H. Sothern the Shakespearean actor, has great faith not only in the imaginative powers of youth but in the possibility of preserving them for maturity. Good plays of all kinds presented to children in special matinées form his antidote for whatever discourages his imagination and idealism. It was a bold experiment, which has been rewarded by success, for Mr. Sothern to choose "Hamlet" for a children's matinée. The Children's Theater is already an institution; and so long as it proposes to provide for the youngsters the right kind of pabulum from well-known plays of the adult stage, all may be well. It is all a question, however, of what one means by a "good" play. There are many plays on the stage at the present time which can serve no real purpose in being shown to children. At the same time it is sincerely to be wished that playwrights will not be tempted to turn out new plays specially written down to the level of the children.

When the Vassar College Endowment Fund was augmented recently by a $25 check from the local union of the United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters, there was nothing surprising in that mere fact itself, but with it the plumbers sent a note, and it said, "We believe in a fair rate of wages for all, and because Vassar professors are receiving less than professors and teachers in other colleges we consider that this fund is a worthy object and we are glad to make a contribution to it." In view of this situation the question arises whether public opinion in regard to the plumber, which has reached a rather high pitch in late years, will not have to be revised now that some members of the craft, at least, show so marked a tendency toward generosity.

While there may exist a disposition to minimize the figures issued by the press service of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People showing that thirty-eight persons have been lynched as the United States Congress debates the anti-lynching bill, the faets, presumably verified with care, should be placed before the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Sooner or later something must be done by the national government to help law-abiding citizens in their efforts to induce lawless ones to let the courts do their duty without irresponsible interference. Such figures as those now given out ought to hasten the day.

Ask any veteran inhabitant of Dockside, in London, if he remembers the Cutty Sark, and it is likely that his eye will glisten as he answers, "Yes." Tell him she may be seen in the Surrey Commercial Docks, and he will be hard of belief. Yet so it is. The Cutty Sark was once a famous tea clipper which, on one famous occasion, did 182 knots in twelve hours. Steam drove her off the China route, and now she sails the sea under the name of Ferreira, flying the Portuguese flag. For years her wooden walls have withstood the buffetings of the ocean, and it would appear as though she might outlast many an iron vessel driven by steam.